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62.47

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY FOODS.

	Per 100
Oyster Shell Digester and Shell Former. . .	$0.75
Complete Grits, Digester and Tonic..	.85
Bone Meal, Digester and Shell Former. .	2.75
Digester Tankage, Digester and Shell Former. . .	3.00
Meat Meal, Flesh Grower and Egg Producer. . .	$2.75
Ideal Poultry Food, Flesh Grower and Egg Producer. .	3.25
Blood Meal, for Calves; Prevents Scours. .	3.75
Blood Flour, for Calves; Prevents Scours. . .	4.00

SPECIAL MISSOURI POULTRY FOOD.

A Combined Chick and Chicken Food, composed of wheat, kaffir corn and other ingredients, altogether constituting well balanced poultry ration. None better; try it and be convinced; per 100 lbs., $1.75.

OYSTER SHELL AND BONE.

For the safe and profitable handling of eggs, a good Shell is indispensable, and one that Biddy cannot furnish without proper food.

Oyster Shell and Bone furnishes this in the most available, as well as in the cheapest form, and in addition is a promoter of good health.

Our Oyster Shell is dried by a hot air process, which retains all the desirable qualities, and is then crushed to the proper size to be most readily available, after which it is screened so that there may be no waste.

COMPLETE GRIT.

A digester is as necessary to the health of a fowl as food, and it must first be hard so that it may remain rough under the contraction and relaxation of the gizzard, and it should be light colored as this attracts the eye of the fowl, and causes it to be eaten greedily.

A Grit that contains medical qualities, such as Iron, Magnesia and Sulphur, is especially valuable because it tones up the system and purifies the blood. These features are strongly marked in our Complete Grit, and we offer it as an unexcelled article for this purpose.

IMPORTANT—READ THIS

We supply with this catalogue a special envelope, in which you may enclose your order and money, and mail by a Registered Letter. Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft need not be registered. Postage stamps taken the same as money in any amount.

Please note that prices of all seeds in small amounts include postage. Where seeds are ordered in larger quantities by express or freight the purchaser pays transportation charges.

Regarding Parcel Post: During the past year seeds have been admitted under the Parcel Post rates, so that now we can send up to fifty pounds to the first and second zones, and as much as twenty pounds to the other zones. This will be a great benefit to farmers residing many miles from a railroad, as seeds and other merchandise in quantities, as above, can be delivered to their door. Should you wish to order large quantities of seeds by Parcel Post, write for special prices.

☞We are always in the market for all kinds of Field Seeds, as Clover, Timothy, Cane Seed, Millet, Kaffir Corn, etc. If you have any to sell, please correspond with us and we will pay the highest market price.

PLEASE BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR NAME

ORDER SHEET

☞Please be particular to WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS DISTINCTLY AND IN FULL with EACH ORDER. We are continually receiving orders where this is neglected, and are obliged to hold them until we hear again from the writer. Be sure to give Express Office, as some orders can be sent better and cheaper by prepaid Express than by Mail. Do not send personal checks.

ORDER EARLY, THAT ORDERS MAY BE FILLED BEFORE STOCK IS BROKEN.

POSITIVELY NO GOODS SENT C. O. D. OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ALL ORDERS

ORDER No. .....

Packed by.....

Date .....

Sacks .....

Box..... Bbls.....

Total No. Pkgs.....

MISSOURI SEED COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo., Sta. A.

Forward by { State on this line whether wanted by Mail, Express (and Company) Freight (and Route) }

..... **to**

Your Name .....

P. O. Box, Street or Rural Delivery.....

Postoffice .....

County ..... **State**.....

Station or Exp. Office.....

Amount Enclosed, $.....

Money Order, - $.....

Bank Draft, - - $.....

Cash, - - - - $.....

Stamps, - - - $.....

2c Stamps Preferred.....

Total, $.....

Date **1915**

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must notify us at once, and we will give instructions for disposition of goods.

MISSOURI SEED CO.

	Bu.		Lbs.	Ozs.	Pkgs.	Names of Seeds or Other Articles Wanted	Price		Total	

If ordered to be sent by express or freight DEDUCT 5 CENTS PER LB. from mail prices quoted.

ORDER SHEET—MISSOURI SEED COMPANY

	Bu.		Lbs.	Ozs.	Pkgs.	Names of Seeds or Other Articles Wanted	Price		Total	
						Amt. brought forward.				
						Total				

GIVE BELOW NAMES OF FRIENDS YOU THINK MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN HAVING OUR CATALOG, AND WE WILL SEND THEM A COPY.

NAME	ADDRESS	POSTOFFICE	STATE

ADDITIONAL ORDER SHEETS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

1872 SEED ANNUAL. 1915

MISSOURI SEED COMPANY

To Our Patrons:

We are glad of this opportunity to wish our many friends and patrons A Happy and Prosperous New Year, and to thank them all for the orders sent us during the past season, and to hope for a continuation of their liberal patronage.

We take greater pride than ever in presenting you our 1915 Seed Annual. It has been our aim this year to so reconstruct our catalogue that it will be of greater aid to you in selecting and placing your orders for your seed requirements for the coming season. We urge you to use our celebrated "MISSOURI BRAND" seeds exclusively.

During the past year we added to our lists many new names, and we hope that before the close of the 1915 season your name will appear amongst our good and permanent customers.

OUR GUARANTEE.

The seeds offered in this catalogue have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested for germination, and we believe them to be first class in every respect, but the failure of many to supply the proper soil and cultivation makes it impossible for us to guarantee seeds, therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms he must notify us at once and we will give instructions for disposition of goods.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The crops are a fair average in this country, with the possible exception of Beans, which are in a limited supply. The European war will, no doubt, cause a shortage of Beet, Egg Plant, Pepper, Radish and Spinach, and at this time it is difficult to tell what we may expect.

For the proper time to sow and plant we refer you to the Garden and Farm Calendar on front inside cover, and to the foreign names of seeds to page 64 of this catalogue.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Feterita and Golden and Siberian Millet are in good supply this season, and prices are very reasonable. German Millet seed crop is short and price will rule high.

The crop of Red Clover is very short throughout the country and especially in the state of Missouri; prices are higher than last season and likely will be much higher. The crop of Alfalfa is very short, and with the importations cut off from Europe, it will be difficult to secure enough good seed for the spring requirements.

If you contemplate sowing Alfalfa seed this spring suggest you order early, so as to secure the best quality and price.

Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass and White Clover crops are short.

All prices quoted in this catalogue are subject to market changes, but we will supply our customers at the lowest possible prices consistent with good quality. Please state, in event stock of any variety of seed ordered is exhausted, if we shall return money or substitute an equal value of some other near variety?

TERMS.

Our terms are strictly cash with order. We prefer not to send goods C. O. D., but if wanted by that method customers should enclose 15% of the amount of order.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: Remittances may be made by draft on New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City, by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or Registered Letters. If checks on local banks are sent 15 cents must be added to cover cost of exchange. We take postage stamps in any amount.

HOW TO ORDER: It is very important that you write plainly your Name, Postoffice, Rural Route and Box Number, also County and State, in blank provided for at left-hand corner of order sheet. During the season we receive a number of orders in which the names or addresses have been omitted, making it impossible for us to send the goods.

Orders are promptly filled, or, in case of delay, you are immediately notified. If you do not hear from an order sent us, within a reasonable time, send us a duplicate order covering date, amount and form of remittance, your name and full address. If you cover these points in your first letter a long delay is avoided.

Use our order sheet and envelope in sending order, and keep a copy of same.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED: We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods.

PERISHABLE GOODS: Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes and Artichokes are always shipped from here in the very best condition and are carefully packed, but as they are subject to damage in transit, owing to excessive heat and cold, or other causes which we cannot control, the purchaser must assume all risks, and no claim for damages can be allowed.

ATTENTION MARKET-GARDENERS: We make a specialty of supplying Market-Gardeners with the best strains of seed that can be produced. We handle nothing that we do not believe to be the best, and our prices are reasonable. Send for special Market-Gardeners' Price List.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

OF

Vegetable and Field Seeds

GROWN FOR

MISSOURI SEED COMPANY

We will furnish Seeds at the prices on the following list, postpaid. If ordered by Express or Freight **DEDUCT 5 CENTS PER POUND FROM MAIL PRICES QUOTED.**

DISCOUNTS

For each $1.00 sent you are entitled to $1.25 worth of seeds in **packets and ounces** only. Remember this discount does not apply to seeds sold in larger quantities than ounces, nor to collections of seeds, bulbs, plants or tools. For all these the published price must be sent.

For Garden Seeds in bulk from ¼ pound to 1 bushel you may deduct from the catalogue price 5 per cent on orders from $5.00 to $10.00 and 10 per cent on orders from $15.00 to $20.00.

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ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—Thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the row and give frequent cultivation during the summer. The following spring dig a trench 18 inches deep and 18 inches wide in which put 8 to 10 inches of well-rotted manure. On this put 3 to 4 inches of good soil and lay the roots 13 to 15 inches apart. Then fill up the trench with good soil, leaving the plants 4 to 6 inches below the surface. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut, burned, the trench filled up level with the ground with good dressing of manure. The plant should not be cut until the third year after planting, so as to let the roots get fully established. An Asparagus bed for family use is more quickly established by planting 2-year-old roots as two years' time is saved by doing so. One oz. for 60 ft. of drill; 1 lb. per acre.

EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL—A very early variety of giant size which succeeds well in nearly all soils and climates. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

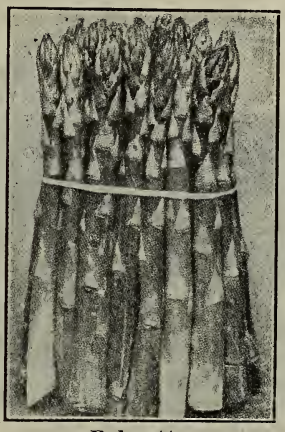
COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A new variety with white shoots, stays white without earthing up or blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

THE PALMETTO—A new production; is not only very early, but is also a good yielder, and is even and regular in its growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Has long been a standard variety. The shoots are of large size, very productive and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—The stalks are very large, frequently an inch in diameter, and have closed round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fibre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Can supply strong two-year-old Roots at $1.00 per 100, $6.00 per 1,000, at express office here. Prices for larger quantities on application.



Palmetto.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH

Green Pod Varieties

CULTURE—Plant in drills 1½ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, and can not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground has become dry and warm. A sandy loam soil is best. Up to the time of blossoming the plants should have frequent, shallow cultivation. For succession plant every two weeks. 2 pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels per acre. Earliest varieties ready for table in 40 days.

BLACK VALENTINE—An excellent variety and an improvement over the old popular standard Early Red Valentine—not quite so early, but one-third larger, with round, straight pods, hardy and prolific. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.50, not prepaid.

Black Valentine

STRINGLESS GREEN POD BUSH—Is the first stringless green-pod dwarf bean in cultivation. It surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor, and is also very prolific. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than Red Valentine. Price, pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE—The improved Valentine has for a long time been a very popular bean among market gardeners, as well as those growing for their own table. In this new variety we have all the good points of the parent with some marked improvements. The pods produce abundantly, are considerably larger, are round, full, fleshy and brittle. We consider it one of the best Dwarf Green Podded Beans on the market. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

IMPROVED ROUND PODDED EARLY RED VALENTINE—One of the finest green podded varieties for snaps. Ripens ten days earlier than the Early Valentine, is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

WHITE KIDNEY—Large, clear white, cooking very mealy; very prolific and one

Beans—Continued

of the best Beans for dry cooking. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

PROLIFIC TREE—Enormously productive; will yield fifty bushels of shelled beans per acre. The dry beans have the appearance of the common **White Navy,** but are uniform in size and ripening. The plant forms a strong upright tree, about twenty inches high, bearing the pods well up so that they do not touch the ground. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy, prolific and good quality. Recommended for either string or shelled beans. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.50, not prepaid.

Henderson's Bush Lima.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—A Dwarf form of the Small Lima, and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods Short, fat and containing from 2 to 4 beans; superior quality to the Large Lima. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 100 to 150 pods, containing 4 to 6 beans; grows only 20 inches high, branching freely; immense bearer. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

The Tepary

The Tepary is a small, hardy Bean, native to the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. The Tepary may be distinguished from the Bean by its smaller, thinner, smoother, more narrow and more pointed leaves. The seeds are also smaller and weigh more per bushel.

There are a number of varieties of the Tepary, but the white sort, being just as productive and drought-resistant as the others, and being more pleasing in flavor and appearance, is best adapted for general planting.

Teparies should be soaked twelve hours before cooking, during which time they swell to at least twice their original size, and more than double in weight. Well cooked Teparies are light and mealy and have a rich beanlike aroma. Boiled and baked with bacon or mashed and added to soups they form most acceptable and nourishing dishes.

The superiority of the Tepary over the bean for planting in the Southwest is exhibited in its greater productivity when grown under similar conditions. These greater yields are due to the ability of the Tepary to germinate quickly in the presence of a low moisture content of the soil, and hence the better stand of this crop on dry lands. The Tepary is also able to withstand protracted seasons of drouth, without permanent injury, and to return to full vigor immediately when rain falls.

The general principles of culture applying to beans will apply to the Tepary also. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and level. Do not plant until there is moisture in the soil sufficient to bring up the seed. Use a planter and put the seed down to moisture, even if it is necessary to go 4 or 5 inches deep.

The time for planting is in the spring, when the ground becomes thoroughly warm; about 12 pounds of seed per acre should be used. Two seeds to the hill every 9 inches, or else 4 seeds every 18 inches. Cultivate lightly after every shower in order to conserve the moisture and kill the weeds. Harvest and thresh in the same manner as beans. Lb., 25c, postpaid; 17½c, not prepaid.

Yellow Pod or Wax Varieties

PENCIL POD WAX—An extremely good, new bean, being very early, very prolific and an excellent flavor. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, thick, fleshy, as round as a pencil and absolutely stringless. A beauty in shape and color of the true waxy type. The best quality in a black seeded variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

Challenge Black Wax.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX—When ripe the pods are round, yellow, averaging 7 inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when ripe. A universal favorite snap bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—When ripe the pods are round, yellow, averaging 7 inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when ripe. A universal favorite snap bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

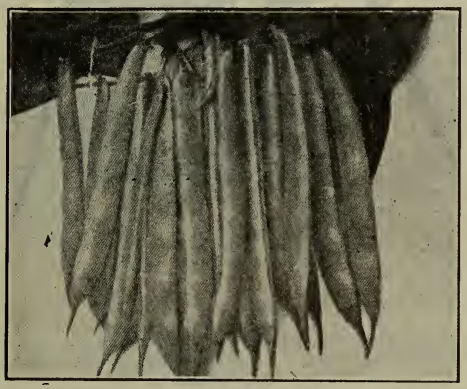
GOLDEN WAX—A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat, when young and semi-round, of yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

Beans—Continued

ROYAL ROUND POD PURPLE WAX—Plant large, without runners; generally dropping with fruit-laden branches, and spreading when fully grown. An early variety; pods are very round and yellow in color; very brittle; stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Owing to its being a prolific bean and as tender as the Crystal White Wax, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX—The Davis White Kidney Wax is a new and distinct variety; the plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The pods are extra long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color, and handsome, often growing to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and when fit for use are quite stringless and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This bean merits a position among the earliest, hardiest and most productive wax beans ever produced. The pods are very large, smooth and showy, and will readily sell in preference to any other; are tender, stringless and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

Pole or Running

2 lbs. for 100 hills, 6 seeds each; ½ bu. per acre.

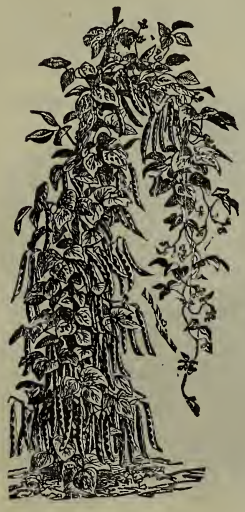
DUTCH CASE KNIFE—One of the earliest and most prolific; good size and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

WHITE CREASEBACK—Large long pods growing in clusters of from six to twelve, of a silver green, of the best quality for snaps. A good cornhill bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER—This reliable green-podded entirely stringless variety is the most prolific and best pole bean to plant for "snaps." We know this variety to be especially valuable, and it will set pods nine inches or more long during the hottest weather. Ours is the true Round Pod stock. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

LAZY WIFE—This sort is very popular in many localities; as its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods can be secured at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or corn. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

CUT-SHORT OR CORN HILL—An old variety very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white and marked with reddish brown dots. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.



Kentucky Wonder.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake. The pods are long and so thick and fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in breadth; they are meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked of a delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

FORD'S MAMMOTH POLE LIMA—The pods are extra large, averaging about eight inches in length; completely filled with large tender beans of finest quality and flavor. Enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—One of the most popular pole beans ever known. They are vigorous growers, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, producing continuously to the end of the season. They are more prolific than the ordinary Lima, bearing profusely in clusters of 4 to 6, with 5 or 6 beans in pod. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75,

BEETS

CULTURE—The soil for Beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession as late as the middle of July. When the plants are large enough thin them out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills. The early turnip varieties are ready for the table in from 50 to 60 days from sowing seed.

EDMOND'S—Handsome turnip shape, skin deep blood red, flesh dark, and sweet flavor, good marketable size and matures medium early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well known standard variety; rich deep, blood-red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

ECLIPSE—Has become exceedingly popular for its extreme earliness, possessing all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet. The roots are bright, glossy red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

EGYPTIAN TURNIP—A standard sort, being from 8 to 10 days earlier than the old Blood Turnip. The roots are large in size and the flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. Owing to the smallness of the tops it can be planted very close. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

DETROIT DARK RED—An excellent blood turnip variety, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip, deep blood-red color; fine form, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—The earliest beet in the market, a selection from the old market beet Crosby's Egyptian retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is dark red, almost black in color, and of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smooth. The most desirable sort of small beets for early market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

LONG, SMOOTH BLOOD—An excellent late variety for keeping over winter. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A money-maker for the gardener and unequaled for the table. An extremely handsome, early or main-crop variety, of medium size, almost globe shape and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of a rich bronze purple. The flesh is a rich blood red, slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender, never stringy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

1 Crosby's Egyptian. 3 Eclipse.
2 Early Blood. 4 Early Egyptian.

HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are about one-half as long as Long Blood, but weigh nearly as much. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD LUCULLUS — The leaves are used extensively for greens. The stems can be used like Asparagus. Is a healthful food, and should be eaten plentifully. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—PARIS MARKET

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in February and March and treat same as cabbage. 1 oz. for about 2,000 plants; 2 oz. for an acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Mammoth Red Mangel.

Beets—Continued

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS

Stock Feeding Varieties. One oz. to 100 ft. drill, 2 to 3 ft. each way; 5 lbs. per acre. Special prices for large quantities.

We cannot recommend too strongly the increased use of Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding cattle, sheep and hogs.

They make a much heavier yield than turnips and are much more nutritious. Fed to milch cows, they largely increase the quantity of milk. Try them. Plant in April or May.

The following varieties are easily grown and harvested; their value cannot be overestimated. They keep well during the winter and furnish a great abundance of cattle food at a small cost.

MAMMOTH RED MANGEL—A celebrated variety, sometimes called Jumbo. A very heavy cropper, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GIANT HALF SUGAR—This variety unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad; skin a cream color; flesh white; an average of 15 tons can be produced per acre. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Very showy, oval in form; flesh white, rich golden skin. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR—This beet grows to a large size; will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a larger percentage of sugar. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

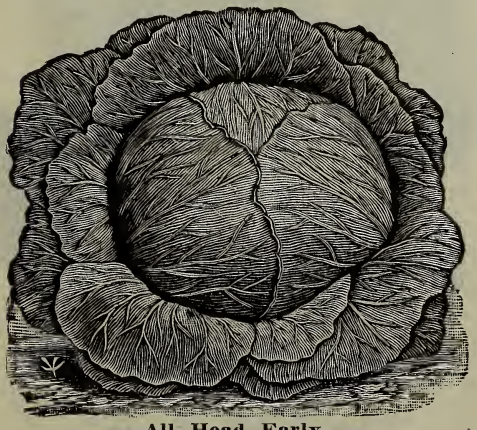
Imperial Sugar Beet.

CABBAGE

CULTURE—For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.

One oz. for 2,000 plants; ½ lb. of seed in beds to transplant one acre. Ready for the table in from 100 to 160 days from seed, according to varieties.

To market gardeners generally no vegetable is of greater importance than the cabbage, and to many growers the success or failure of this crop means gain or loss for the year. You cannot afford to take any risk in buying seed. Our cabbage seed is the best that can be grown, raised only from carefully selected, solid heads.



All Head Early.

Early Pointed or Oblong Varieties

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head for an early sort, small outside foliage and its uniformity in producing a crop. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks, and we recommend it as the best pointed head variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A good variety for general use, being a sure header. Comes in about three weeks later than the first early sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb.; $1.50, postpaid.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—Only a few days later than the **Jersey Wakefield;** much larger and not so pointed. Uniformly large and solid. A great favorite with gardeners because of its large size and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

Cabbage—Continued

Copenhagen Market.

Early Flat or Round Varieties

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Excellent second early, sure-heading, reliable cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A superb new round-headed variety developed through careful selection by one of the best growers in the celebrated Danish Cabbage country. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, but produces much larger, heavier heads, averaging ten pounds each, very solid although small cored, and of excellent quality. The leaves are always tightly folded, permitting close planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., $3.00, postpaid.

ALL HEAD EARLY—The deep, nearly round heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is now recognized as the **best of all early Cabbages.** If sown about the 20th of July and put away when two-thirds grown (put head up), the heads will come out as "hard as bullets" in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—This variety is about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being about double the size; it may be classed as one of the best large early cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

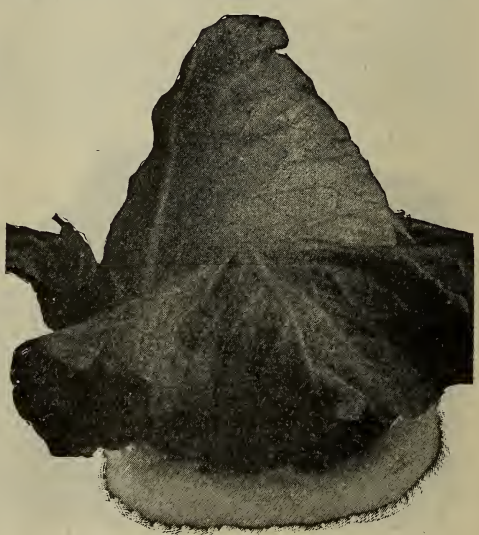
ALL SEASONS—Also called Henderson's Succession. Heads very large, round, solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts, remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

LATE VARIETIES

SURE HEAD—Rightly named Sure Head, never failing to make a remarkably fine, solid, round head with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late for main crop and uniform in size and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—An improved large drumhead strain, which is pronounced by the gardeners to be one of the finest strains of late cabbages. Heads very large and heavy, never failing to make solid, uniform heads in size and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

SHORT STEM DRUM HEAD LOUISVILLE—Round, flattened at the top, uniform in shape and size. Has a very short stem, grows very compact, the leaves all turning in to form the head; we believe it to be one of the finest strains for fall use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.



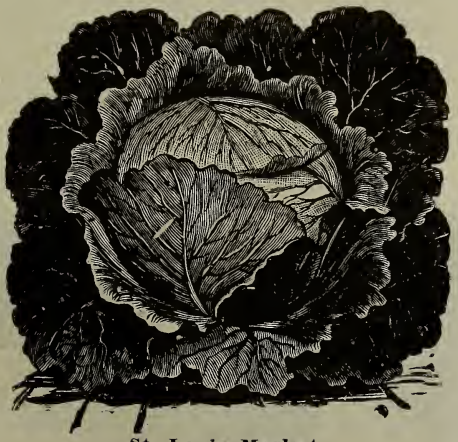
Early Jersey Wakefield.

Cabbage—Continued

Lake Premium Flat Dutch.

Late Varieties

DUTCH WINTER OR DANISH BALL-HEAD—The heads are of medium size, averaging a weight of eight pounds, are solid and deep and of fine white color. It is very hardy, will stand drouth, heat or excessive moisture and keep better than any other sort. The heads being just as perfect and solid when taken up in the spring as when they were put away in the fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.



St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LATE—As the name indicates, is a late variety, grown by East St. Louis and Kansas City gardeners almost exclusively; it seldom fails to make a crop. Good-sized heads, round, but usually somewhat flattened, can be cut as early as any main crop sort; but one of its chief merits is that it continues to grow long after other sorts have matured, and it gets bigger and better the longer it stands; even after maturing it will stand for weeks without bursting, and keeps splendidly during the winter, and is one of the very best keepers. It is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use, and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Our customers give it unqualified praise and say they never before have had so fine a crop as last year from our seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—This is by far the best, largest and surest red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and of the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equaled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c, postpaid.

HOW TO SOW SMALL SEEDS TO GROW IN HOT, DRY WEATHER

Laying boards over the rows where small seeds are sown will conserve the moisture and bring up almost any seeds, even though the weather be hot and dry. After the seeds sprout and make their appearance, raise the boards an inch or two above the surface of the ground, to give light and air, supporting them at the ends with little cross sticks until the plants get sufficient growth and strength to withstand the heat. If it is very hot and dry, the boards can be raised to a height of two or three inches until the plants become thoroughly established.

CARROTS

CULTURE—Sow seed in drills ½ to 1 inch deep. One ounce for about 100 feet, 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre in rows, 18 inches apart to 3 inches, thinned out in the row.

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and deserves to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

1. Early Forcing. 2 Danvers. 3. Long Orange. 4. Chantenay. 5. Ox Hart. 6. Earlyhorn.

OX HART—One of the most valuable for family or market use. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, of beautiful shape and rich orange color, extra fine quality and very productive; in fact it is an ideal summer variety in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest variety and one largely grown for forcing purposes. It makes a small almost globe-shaped root of an orange red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

LONG ORANGE—A standard field variety, very desirable for stock, but also used for table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

HALF LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

CHANTENAY—A valuable strain of half-long, which is large at shoulder; stump rooted. Finest for market, family and stock. Yields well; easy to dig. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—A general favorite for early crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

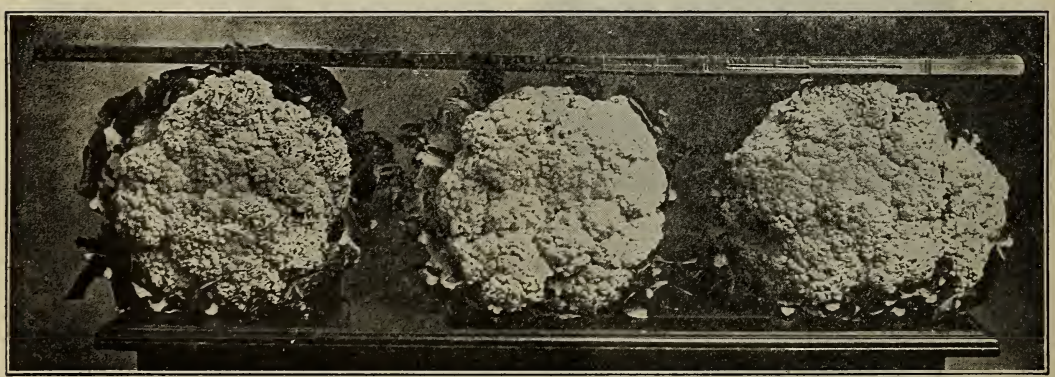
BELGIAN CARROTS—Yellow Belgian—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Long White Belgian—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid. Used for stock feeding.

CAULIFLOWER

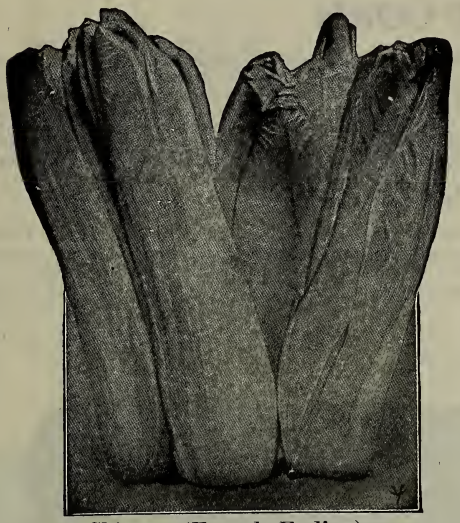
CULTURE—One ounce for about 2,000 plants, 2 oz. per acre; transplanted like cabbage and when heading tie the leaves on the top together to protect the crown from exposure to the sun and rain.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves, thus allowing plants 30 inches apart each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY ERFURT—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf and seldom fail to form good size, symmetrical heads of flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25, postpaid.



Snowball Cauliflower.



Chicory (French Endive).

CHICORY—Large Rooted—Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible; if dried, roasted and ground can be used like coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch) — The Chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in the spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads. Bulbs 25c per bunch, postpaid.

CRESS—Double curled or pepper-grass. Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

WATER CRESS—Hardy perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00, postpaid.

COLLARDS (Georgia)—Headless variety of cabbage, the leaves used for boiling. Pkt., 5c: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

CORN SALAD — Broad Leaved — Also called Fetticus or Lambs' Lettuce—A small, refreshing salad, used as a substitute for lettuce during the winter and spring months. It may be sown very early in the spring when it will be ready for use in five or six weeks. It is usually sown in the fall. For winter use sow shallow in rows, one foot apart, during August or September. When winter approaches, put on a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

We sell our Plant Setter described on Page 59 under guarantee, and money refunded in case it fails to do all we claim for it.

HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR A HOT-BED

MAKING THE FRAME

If it can be done, the hotbed should be given a southern exposure so that all the sunlight possible may be obtained. This is important, as plant growth depends as much on sunlight as on heat or moisture. The frame can be made to any required size, but one 3x6 feet will generally be sufficiently large to grow all the plants needed for a family garden. The sash or glass cover may be made to order by any carpenter, or ordinary window sash, which can be purchased at any lumber yard, may be used. Having secured the sash, construct the frame accordingly. It can be made in a short time and at a small cost. It is fitted snugly; no bottom is necessary. The front, or south side of the frame should be made of boards eight inches wide, and the back, or north side, at least four inches higher. This provides sufficient slope to shed rain, and secures the full benefit of the sun.

PREPARING THE MANURE

Fresh horse manure containing a good part of straw or hay bedding is the best heating material; it should not be over six weeks old, and should be forked over several times and shaken apart and restacked, the object being to get the entire pile into a uniform heap. If dry, it must be watered to start fermentation. When the manure is ready for use, spread it over the ground, making the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Shake out each forkful carefully and tramp it down solid until the bed of manure is about two feet high, solid and compact; now put on the frame and cover the manure with a layer of three inches of rich, fine, moist soil, spreading it even and level and bank up the outside with earth to within six inches of the top on all sides. In a few days the bed will become very hot and the temperature will run up to 110 or 120 degrees, but in a few days more will fall to 90 degrees and is then ready to receive the seed. If the seed is sown before the intense heat and steam have passed off, it will surely be spoiled and fail to grow; great care should be used regarding this.

CARE OF THE BED

In very cold weather the sash may be covered with an old carpet or mats to keep out the cold, which should be removed every morning to admit the sunlight. Admit air to the bed every bright, warm day; this can easily be done by raising one end of the sash and placing a block under it. The air should be closed off as soon as it becomes the least bit chilly. Water when the soil becomes dry, every day if necessary. Close up the bed early in the evening to retain the heat. As the weather becomes warmer remove the sash entirely during the middle of the day. The object is to obtain strong, stalky plants with healthy, dark-green leaves. If the air is not given regularly the plants will grow rank, weak and thin, and usually die when set out. **See page 59 about Plant Setter.**

SWEET CORN

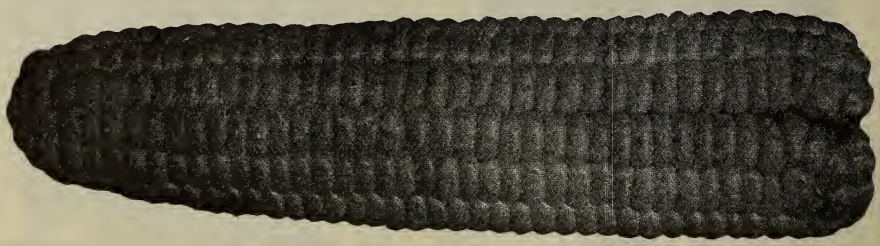
CULTURE—One quart will plant about 200 hills. One-fourth bushel will plant one acre in hills or drills. Sweet corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm. For succession, plant every two weeks in rich ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out three plants to the hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. In an average season from planting to first fair picking is from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

EARLY VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—While not a sweet corn, is a tender, white corn for table use. Dwarf stock, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; mature within sixty days. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.00, not prepaid.

EARLY ADAMS—Same as above but not as early, and has larger ears. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.00, not prepaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA—Very early and excellent sweet corn, ear large and eight-rowed; uniform in size. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.



Stowell's Evergreen.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Extremely hardy, can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, thus producing the earliest supply. Ears 6 inches long, with 8 rows of grains, which are a golden yellow when ready for use. Can be planted thickly, and every stalk should have from 2 to 3 perfect ears. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.50, not prepaid.

EARLY CHAMPION—The Earliest Large Sweet Corn Grown. This new variety is without question the earliest large sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. Ears very large; in fact, many of the ears grow fully as large as Evergreen. It is 10 and 12-rowed and pure white in color, very sweet, tender and full of milk, yielding two and three ears to the stalk. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; pk., $1.25, not prepaid.

WHITE MEXICAN—This early variety has all the delicious sweetness of Black Mexican, which was known before the introduction of this new white corn, to be the sweetest of all the sweet corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener as well as for family use. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; pk., $1.25, not prepaid.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Large ears, about 8 inches long and 12 to 16-rowed, and identical in flavor with the famous Stowell's Evergreen, being ten days earlier. It remains green a remarkably long time, the kernels retaining the same sweetness and tenderness characteristic of Stowell's. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES

OLD COLONY—Also called Landreth's Sugar. This variety differs from the Evergreen in that it is a little sweeter and richer in quality, but does not remain so long in use. Stalks about six and one-half feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty-rowed ears. The planter may be sure of a great number of marketable ears and as great weight of corn per acre as can be produced by any variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The ears are not only of a good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing two good ears to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving good growth to kernels, which are placed irregularly of pearly whiteness. But the greatest merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, prepaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

Country Gentleman.

Sweet Corn—Continued

WHITE EVERGREEN—It is a high-bred type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main crop corn—only it is pure white. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and uniformly well filled to the tip with long, slender grains of the purest whiteness and most delicious sweet flavor, and we can recommend it very highly. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN—The grains are placed irregularly of zigzag fashion on the cob. This in sweet corn is always an indication of sweetness. Ears large. One of the best late kinds. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The late standard crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied until October. Is hardy, productive, tender and sugary. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN—A late, fine variety, producing the largest ears of any sweet corn. Of excellent quality, sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.25, not prepaid.

CELERY

One ounce for about 3,000 plants, 4 oz. per acre, in open ground seed bed.

Golden Self-Blanching.

CULTURE—For early celery sow in March in hotbed. For winter use sow in the spring as soon as ground can be put in good, fine condition. The surface of the seed bed should be well raked and made as fine as possible. Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. An old sack or carpet thrown over the bed will assist in retaining the moisture. This should be removed as soon as the plants appear. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about three feet apart and set out a portion of the plants in good, rich, well-manured soil, about ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. In about two weeks set out another portion, and repeat at intervals of a few weeks until the required number has been set out. This will provide a succession throughout the season. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants as they grow to secure proper bleaching.

WHITE PLUME—Is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing the earth up with a hoe, the work of blanching is complete. The stalks and inner portions of its leaves and heart are a pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—One of the standard sorts for early market use. When matured the inner stems and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Crisp, requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

GIANT PRAGUE—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped. The roots are cooked and sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are also used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—Cucumbers succeed best in rich, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seed in a hill; cover one-half inch deep. Slug shot sprinkled on the plants every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not; if left to ripen on the vines, their productiveness is destroyed.

One ounce for 50 hills; one to two lbs. in hills per acre. Earliest varieties ready for table in 50 to 55 days from seed. Main crop in 65 to 75 days.

Boston Pickle.

Klondike.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh and makes good pickles when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—One of the finest for forcing; comes early and is very productive. Excellent for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habits, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. It is well adapted for pickling as well as slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber which can be trained on a pole or fence will be apparent to all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Is the most profitable cucumber for the market gardener. Best for the greenhouse, hotbed or for outdoor culture. The earliest and most productive variety. Long, straight, and of rich, deep green color throughout. Brings more money per dozen on the street than any other variety. Our strain is constantly being improved and remains in a green, fresh-looking state longer than any other cucumber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

KLONDIKE—This most excellent variety is of recent introduction and destined to become the most popular sort in cultivation. The fruits are of large, uniform size, most handsome appearance and delicious quality. In addition to this it comes into bearing very early, continuing through the season until killed by frost. The fruit is firm and hard and keeps in prime condition a long time after picking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

EMERALD—A new sort which possesses that rich, dark green color which has long been sought but never before obtained, retaining its color until fully ripe. Its fruit sets early and its vigorous vines abound in long, straight, handsome fruits of most desirable qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT—This variety, as its name implies, is a perfect type; combining shape, color and productiveness. In color a dark, glossy green, shape slender and symmetrical, with an average length of ten or twelve inches, splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—We have a superior strain of the well known Long Green; it being uniform long, straight, smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

BOSTON PICKLING—A distinct variety which has attained a great popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long and a great producer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLING—A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Very popular with Chicago growers, and more largely planted than any other sort in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end. Color deep green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

GHERKIN, OR BURR—A small, oval-shaped, prickly variety used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are usually crisp and tender, of dark green color, so that this variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other Seeds in quantity, we will be pleased to quote special prices on request.

ENDIVE

One oz. for 15 feet, drill, will produce 3,000 plants.

GREEN CURLED—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white and are very crisp and tender and furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

GARLIC

A bulbous root or onion, much esteemed for flavoring meats, soups, etc. Should be grown in same manner as onions. Bulbs or sets by mail, ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

One oz. for 1,000 plants, ¼ lb. for an acre, 3 ft. each way.

Start in hotbeds, or boxes in the house, in February or March, and keep warm; transplant, when all danger of frost is past, into a rich loamy soil. If troubled with bugs, dust lightly with Slug Shot or Bug Death.

IMPROVED NEW YORK—Best variety in cultivation, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants are large and vigorous; fruit very large, oval and a deep purple color; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00, postpaid.

Black Beauty.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes, well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hotbed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., $1,00, postpaid.

HORSE RADISH

Fine, large, thick roots may be grown in a single season by planting the young roots early in the spring in good, rich, loose soil. Fresh plantings should be made from year to year as the old roots grow rough and spongy. Small roots by mail, per dozen, 15c; per 100, 85c, postpaid.

KALE OR BORECOLE

DWARF GREEN GERMAN—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and makes splendid greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as cabbage. For spring sow in September and protect during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE — Will yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and is now considered much superior to the rape in some sections. The seed can be sown early in April or any time thereafter till midsummer. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, and is so covered with small whorls of leaves that the name of Thousand-Headed Kale was given it. Sow broadcast 3 lbs. per acre or in rows 18 inches apart, using 1 lb. per acre. Per pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00, postpaid.

KOHL RABI

Kohlrabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. Set plants eight inches apart; treat as cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA — Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small; the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

LEEK

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows where they are to remain and thin out to four inches apart, or sow thinly in seed bed and when the plants are about three inches high transplant six inches apart in rows two feet apart.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other sort; is hardy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—The early sowing may be made under glass, in January or February, keeping the plants thin and admitting plenty of air every fine day. For a succession, outside, sow every two weeks, as soon as the ground is open, in drills two feet apart, covering the seeds about one-quarter of an inch deep and thinning out to six to eight inches in the row. For a cut salad, sow thicker and do not thin out. They do best in a rich and moist soil.

One ounce for 125 feet of drill will produce about 3,000 plants. Fit for use in 3 or 4 weeks, marketable size, 60 to 65 days from seed.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—One of the best early sorts for market. Leaves beautiful, crimpled, dark green, tender and crisp. Does not form a head. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Like the Curled Simpson, this variety does not form a head, but it differs from that variety in being much lighter in color, the leaves being nearly white and attaining nearly double the size. Stands the summer heat well and is especially adapted for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—A distinct variety. Seed black. As a forcing lettuce this undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Leaves medium size, light yellowish green color; much crimped and frilled. Of very upright growth, with loose cluster of leaves; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of rapid growth, retains its freshness long after cutting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

PRIZE HEAD—It forms a large loose head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

DENVER MARKET—An early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; forms large loose heads; light green color and is slow to go to seed; leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Big Boston

MAY KING—A Novelty of Germany—For early spring planting in the open ground it is unequaled. Very hardy; the plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Color, outside light green tinged with brown, the inner leaves are bright yellow. The heads are solid and will carry well to market, they weigh from 12 to 16 ozs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Heads round, large, and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

HANSON—Heads green outside and white inside; grows to a remarkable size; very solid and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON—Identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market, but is double the size. It is about one week later, but its solidity and greater size make it a most valuable sort. Most desirable either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. Popular with market gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, which are crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

DEACON—(Seed White)—This does not make as large a head as some others, but the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium sized, with very few outer leaves, which are a deep green and very thick. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. This is certainly one of the best in quality of the summer heading sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

BROWN DUTCH—(Seed Black)—An old sort, noted for its hardiness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardiness and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

MUSK MELONS

Rocky Ford.

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills. When the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill. After the vines have grown about a foot long, pinch off the ends; this will cause them to become stronger and to throw out branches.

One ounce to sixty hills. Two to three pounds in hills 6x6 ft. apart for an acre. Earliest varieties in 90 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days.

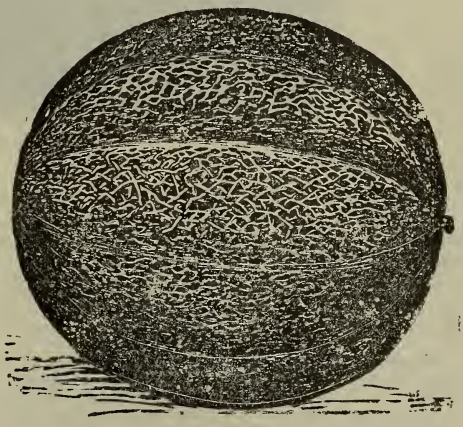
NETTED NUTMEG—We consider this one of the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of a high flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

NETTED ROCK—This is the earliest muskmelon of the Rocky Ford type; is about ten days earlier than the old-fashioned, well-known Rocky Ford; a good distance shipper, having an extra thick skin, which answers the same purpose on it as the paper wrapper does on fancy fruit. Flesh a beautiful green, sweet, crisp and juicy to the rind; by sugar-test the sweetest musk melon ever grown; prolific bearer and vines free from rust or blight; Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM — A splendid orange-fleshed melon, with dark green skin. Large oval-shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

NETTED GEM—One of the earliest and most profitable small basket melons. Sometimes called old style Rocky Ford and similar to the new Rocky Ford type. Very uniform in desirable oval shape and size. Flesh light green and of very fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

BURRELL GEM — This Rocky Ford Musk Melon, an improvement of the well-known Defender, with golden meat, has sold often for more than double the price of the old variety, and will ship twice as far. The melons weigh about 2 lbs. each, and are exceptionally fine in flavor and depth of meat. Many high-class hotels and restaurants are using them exclusively when obtainable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.



Champion Market.

HOODOO—The vine is vigorous, resisting blight better than most other sorts, and is very productive. The fruits vary slightly in shape, averaging nearly round, quite like the Netted Gem. The rind, although thin, is so very firm that the melons arrive in distant markets in perfect condition. Flesh very thick, highly colored, of finest texture and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY HACKENSACK—In shape and color similar to the old Hackensack, the only difference being its earliness, at least ten days earlier, nutmeg shape, heavily netted and light green flesh of very delicious taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

MUSKMELONS—Continued

CHAMPION MARKET—Splendid variety of Netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large as original Gem or "Rocky Ford." Melons very regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, heavy well netted ribs, thick light-green flesh, very thin rind, true Netted Gem flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

ROCKY FORD—This valuable canteloupe has today the largest sale of any melon on the general market. They are very uniform in shape and size, weighing from 1½ to 2 lbs., skin green and thickly netted; flesh of light green color and very sweet. The quality and flavor of these melons have never been equaled. It is a good keeper, hardy, and the best shipping variety ever introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

EMERALD GEM—This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick, and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

BANANA—A very long melon of easiest culture. Flesh rather coarse grained, but of good flavor; light orange in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

WATERMELONS

Kleckley Sweet Melon.

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation. One ounce for about 12 to 15 hills; 3 to 4 pounds in hills per acre. Ready from 90 to 140 days from seed.

FORDHOOK EARLY—"This new melon has been grown side by side with all other early sorts, and has proven itself to be the earliest of all." From seed planted on the tenth day of May, large, ripe melons were picked the last week in July, thus demonstrating its inbred character of maturing extra early. The average weight of the melons, even during an exceptionally bad season, was thirty-five pounds each—a size rarely attained by any other extra early melon under favorable conditions. The rind is tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping; the outer color is a uniform medium green, seeds white; flesh is bright red and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

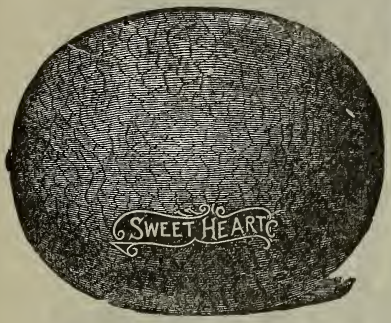
COLE'S EARLY—It is a fine everyday melon for the amateur, a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

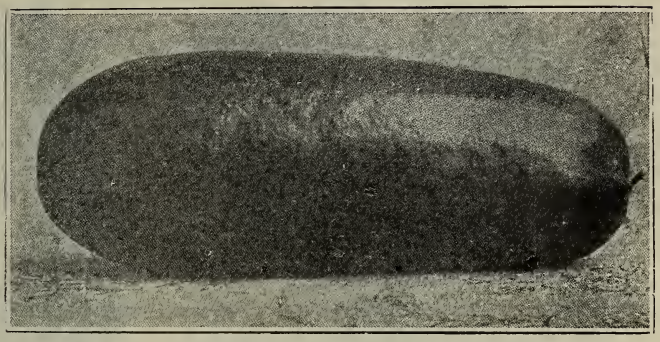
SWEET HEART—This variety is a good melon to ship to distant markets, and it is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug. It is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular. Skin very bright, beautifully mottle green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

HALBERT HONEY—A new, exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon of beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind is so thin and brittle that it will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequaled in quality; hardy, early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

If ordered by express or freight DEDUCT 5c PER LB. from mail prices quoted.

WATERMELONS—Continued





Tom Watson Melon.

ALABAMA SWEET—This new melon has created great surprise in several states, and Texas don't want any other. It is a large and beautiful shaped melon, and the skin is tough and is not injured by handling, nor in shipping. It is one of the best and sweetest sorts ever grown. It is well adapted to the North, because it is not as late as many of the other large varieties. Every garden should have a supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet.

TOM WATSON—An extra long new melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting, and of superb flavor. The average melon will weigh 35 to 40 lbs. and measure about 28 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. It is very prolific, producing in great abundance a large delicious fruit. Sure to take a leading place with large melon growers and shippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c, postpaid.

DIXIE—This desirable variety of Southern origin, is a cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness and high flavor of the latter. Vines vigorous, large growing and hardy, fruit medium size to the very largest, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—An entirely distinct watermelon which is early, large, handsome, heavy, good shipper, long keeper, bright color, excellent quality, ripening in the remarkably short time of 65 to 80 days after planting and weighing under ordinary cultivation from 40 to 60 lbs. each. It is the greatest yielder, and the easiest seller; once tried, you will have no other. Inside is a brilliant red, outside a rich, dark green. Many will measure 2½ feet long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

KOLB GEM—The most profitable sort to grow for shipping long distances. Vines of small size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, light green. Flesh bright red, extending within half an inch of the outer rind, which is very hard. Always solid, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GEORGIA RATTLE SNAKE—Ranks among the largest and best sorts and is a good shipper for long distances. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

CUBAN QUEEN—One of the largest melons grown. An excellent keeper, skin beautifully striped and black and light green; red flesh, solid and finely flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

COLORADO PRESERVING—This is a large-fruiting strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Used only for pickling and preserving, and can also be fed to stock the same as pumpkins. They grow on most any kind of soil; are very productive, weighing as high as 60 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

RED SEEDED CITRON—Round, dark green, striped and mottled with light green. Used only for pickling and preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

MUSTARD

WHITE ENGLISH—Most desirable for salad and culinary purposes. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

NEW CHINESE—A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This mustard is very highly esteemed. Our stock is the true curled leaf. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high, and of a greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Mustard—Continued

New Chinese Mustard.

FORDHOOK FANCY or **OSTRICH PLUME**—The leaves are long, ruffled and frilled. The edges are curled like double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. It stands well even during the hot summer months, while the leaves can be cut quite as early as those of other sorts and are unsurpassed for "greens," being available before any other vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Mustard and Spinach cooked together make a delicious and appetizing dish.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost has passed, in drills or in hills, 18 to 24 inches apart; cultivate same as corn. The pods can be dried for winter use.

1 oz. sows 50 feet of drill.

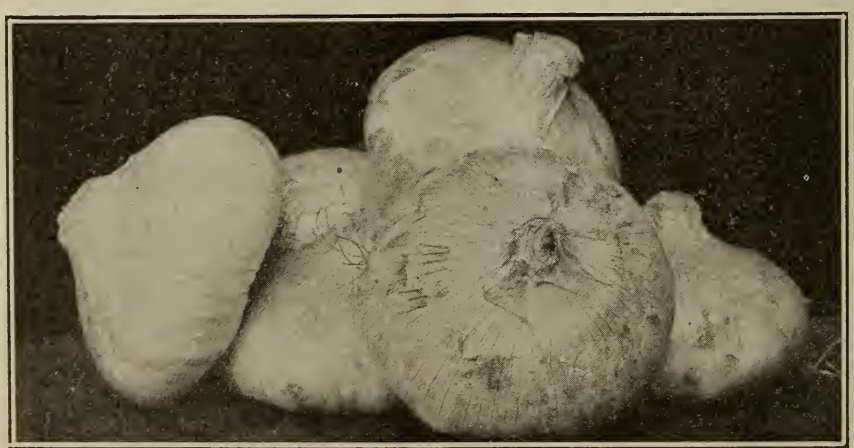
This is a delicious vegetable. The young green pods make a healthful and nutritious soup, and when pickled are a fine salad.

WHITE VELVET—A valuable variety characterized by its round, smooth pods,

Okra White Velvet.

free from ridges and seams. It is the most prolific Okra now offered, bearing 16 to 20 remarkably white pods per stalk; all well filled with tender, well-flavored fruit, rich in mucilaginous properties. Dried in the shade the pods can be used for soups at any time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

LONG GREEN POD—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often 10 inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.



Mammoth Silver King Onions.

If ordered by express or freight DEDUCT 5c PER LB. from mail prices quoted.

ONIONS

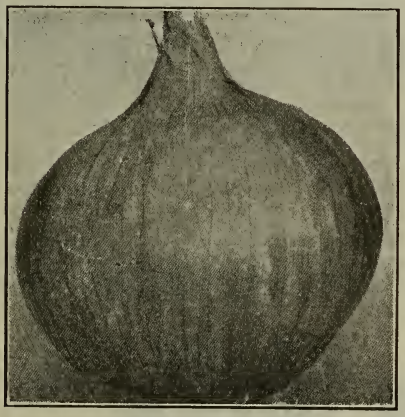
CULTURE—A strong, deep, rich and loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order harrow it thoroughly and make as fine and level as possible, sow thinly in drills one-fourth inch deep and fourteen inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but do not ridge up to the growing bulbs. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

There is no crop more generally grown than the Onion and no vegetable in which the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence on the crop. Our stock is carefully grown from choice selected bulbs and is unsurpassed in quality and vitality.

Quality first and price after is our motto and in no place is it more appreciated than in onion seed.

EXTRA EARLY RED GLOBE—A medium size variety, an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size, moderately strong flavored and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield, very desirable for early market use. We also handle the extra early red flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purple red, form round, somewhat flattened, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, mild flavor, very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.



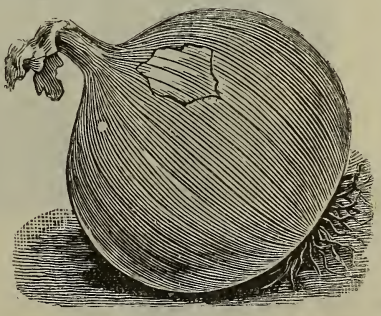
Southport Red Globe.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—This improved variety is pronounced by many growers as the very best strain in cultivation. It is a Globe variety large in size, uniformly perfect in shape and the largest cropper. It is also the most reliable for bottoming and one of the best keepers of all American Onions, a splendid market or table onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.

YELLOW DANVERS—A fine variety of medium size, flat onion, mild flavor and very productive, ripens early and is a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A fine productive variety of medium size, globular, skin of a beautiful silver yellow color; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The yield per acre from seeds is very often six hundred bushels. The Yellow Globe Danvers is the most popular and one of the most profitable of all onions to grow for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.

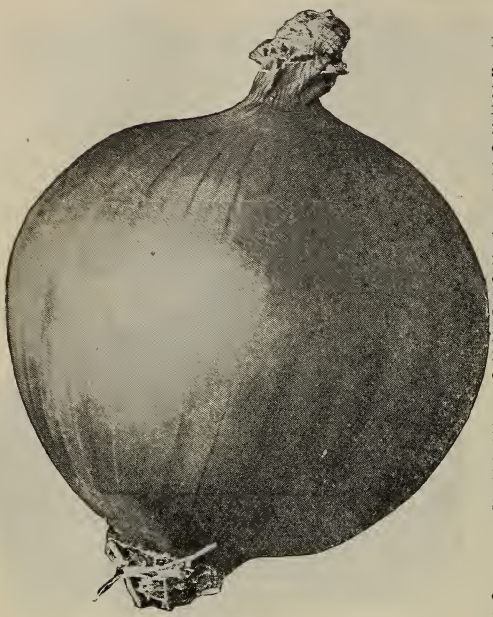
AUSTRALIAN BROWN—This onion is the most valuable that has been introduced in a generation. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening, and never makes any stiffnecks or scullions. Every seed seems to produce a good size onion, and the bulbs begin to form very quickly. Planted with the Red Wethersfield, it has proved to be nearly four weeks earlier, and ripens more uniformly. It has good table qualities, and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. Its beautiful amber color, so different from any other onion, makes it a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.



White Globe.

EXTRA EARLY BARTLETTA—This is a distinct new variety; the very earliest onion in cultivation. It is fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen which heretofore has been the earliest variety on the market. They are of pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, 1½ inches in diameter, and ¾ of an inch in thickness. For table use and pickling it is most valuable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

ONIONS—Continued



Prizetaker.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—One of the handsomest onions grown and rapidly taking the lead in our market; a large yielder, mild in flavor, clear white skin and in every way to be recommended, one of the best varieties to sow for early bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.85, postpaid.

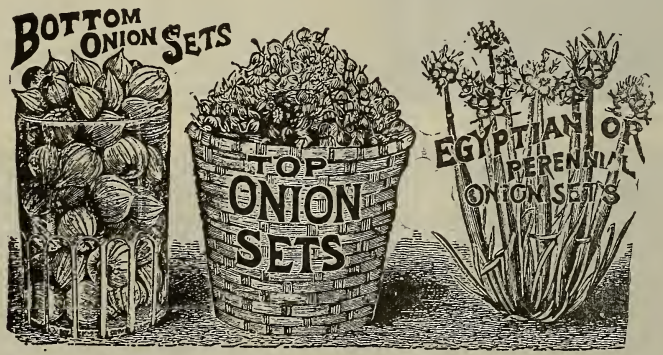
WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—A large, flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty, its clear white skin glistening like silver. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not plant more than one variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.85, postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER—This is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stands. The outside skin is of a rich straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. They bottom well, are free from stiff necks and produce enormously. You cannot afford to do without them. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An enormously large flat onion resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

RED BERMUDA—Very early pale red onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate, the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.50.

WHITE BERMUDA—Mild flavor; white in color; otherwise same as the Red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.



	Pound Post-paid.	¼ Bu. Not Prepaid.	Bu. Not Prepaid.
Red Top Sets or Button	**25c**	**$1.25**	**$4.00**
Red Bottom Sets	**20c**	**.75**	**2 50**
Yellow Bottom Sets	**20c**	**.75**	**2 50**
White Bottom Sets	**20c**	**.85**	**3.00**
Winter Top or Egyptian Onion Sets	**15c**	**.75**	**1.50**
White Multipliers.	**25c**	**1.25**	**4.00**

One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 bushels per acre.
Prices subject to market fluctuations.

PRICES FOR LARGER QUANTITIES ON APPLICATION.

If ordered by express or freight DEDUCT 5c PER LB. from mail prices quoted.

Guernsey.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—They do the best in deep, rich, handy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills 15 inches apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation and thin the plants six or eight to the foot.

One ounce to 200 feet of drill, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills per acre, 2 to 3 feet apart thinned to 6 inches.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—Best variety for general purposes; extremely smooth and even and of fine flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

GUERNSEY—Roots short and tapering and has very smooth, clean skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

PARSLEY

DOUBLE CURLED OR MYATT'S GARNISHING—No variety is more attractive when well grown; excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, prepaid.

MOSS OR TRIPLE CURLED — The leaves finely cut and curled of dark green color. Extra one for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, prepaid.

PEAS

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as First and Best and Alaska, may be planted very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep.

One lb. for forty feet of drill, two to three bushels to the acre.

All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and are sweeter than smoother sorts, for as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

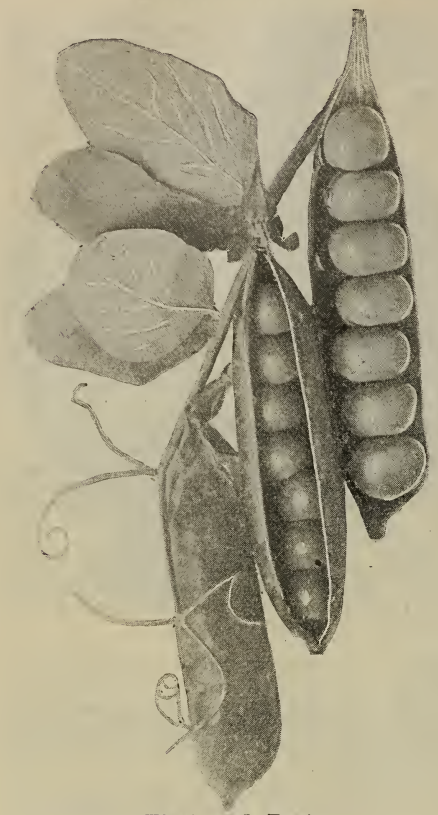
ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the First and Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

FIRST AND BEST—This is our standard Extra Early Smooth Pea and market gardeners' favorite. Vigorous, 20 to 24 inches in height, pods long and well filled and very productive. Peas of good size and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity; nearly the whole crop can be taken in two pickings. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75 not prepaid.

GRADUS—This is the most attractive Pea of recent years, its large, handsome pods resembling Telephone in shape and size, well filled with large peas, ripening the earliest, and is certain to be eagerly sought. Habit vigorous, very quick to germinate and push to maturity, foliage large, pale green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point; seed large, wrinkled, cream color, height three feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not postpaid.

Gradus.

PEAS—Continued



First and Best.

THOS. LAXTON—The only rival of the famous Gradus—as a long-podded, extremely wrinkled pea—and in some respects even better—the growth is identical, but the pods are square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they represent a more attractive appearance on the table. The crop ripens only three to four days after Gradus. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

SECOND EARLY

PREMIUM LITTLE GEM—This variety is a little larger growing than the American Wonder, the height being usually from ten to fifteen inches, is more branched, bears larger pods, of excellent flavor, and one of the very best dwarf wrinkled peas for general use. Almost as early as the American Wonder. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

CARTER'S DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE—Very productive, of fine quality and excellent sugary flavor, vine growing about 18 inches. Pods grow very large and closely packed. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

AMERICAN WONDER — A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods of exceeding sweet, tender peas. Nearly as early as First and Best. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

TOM THUMB—An early dwarf pea, very productive; grows about nine inches high. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—The very best, long podded, large vine, wrinkled pea yet introduced. Pods of the largest size, frequently 6 inches in length, rounded in point, deep green in color and well filled with large peas of the richest flavor; height three and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; pk. $1.75, not prepaid.

Premium Little Gem.

BLISS ABUNDANCE—Pods three to four and one-half inches long, roundish and well filled with large, excellent peas. The most striking feature to branch directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush; grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

Bliss Everbearing.

PEAS—Continued

BLISS EVERBEARING—Grows from one and one-half to two feet high, of branching habit, pods from three to four inches long; containing particularly rich flavor. Unsurpassed in quality and very productive, continuing a long time in bearing. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; pk., $1.75, not prepaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—This is a very fine, early Dwarf Wrinkled Pea, foliage dark green and rather heavy, holm close jointed. The pods average fully one-third larger than the American Wonder, and while it may not always be quite so early, by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains six to eight large peas, which are of unusually sweet flavor; so closely are the peas packed that they are flattened against each other. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

LATE VARIETIES

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—A grand wrinkled variety. The vines are two feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolific bearer and yields abundantly. Pods medium size, numerous and full of peas of a delicious sweet flavor. No pea grown better meets the requirements of the market gardener in this locality where the crops are subject to dry weather. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

STRATEGEM—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and bearing near the top, a good number large, well filled pods, fine quality; it is recommended very highly. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM — An improved strain of Strategem having a stronger constitution, better color and larger size, containing ten large, fine flavored peas each. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; pk., $1.75, not prepaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown. If supported and properly cared for they will produce twice as many pods as the dwarf varieties on the same space and will last three times as long on account of the hot weather not interfering with them. We recommend them as an ideal pea for home garden. Height four to five feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—This is a dwarf or bush of the old favorite, Champion of England. Except for its tall vines it has always been considered the best of all the late peas. The new form is just about perfection. It grows about fifteen inches high, stiff stalked and close jointed. Literally loaded down with big, fat pods. Peas large, thin skinned and of most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy yielding, late pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid, ¼ bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.15, not prepaid.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT—An excellent variety, pods large, a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $1.15, not prepaid.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—A round, blue pea, with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequaled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

DWARF SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—Can be used in green state like string beans. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c, postpaid; ¼ bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

If variety ordered is sold out can we substitute the nearest to it?

Hosford's Market Garden.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. For cows, the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used as pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasturage is usually short. As fertilizer Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover. Canada Field, per ¼ bu., 75c; bu., $2.75, not prepaid.

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

GOLDEN DAWN MANGO—Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium in size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—An early variety of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy. Is a favorite for use as pickles or in its crude state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

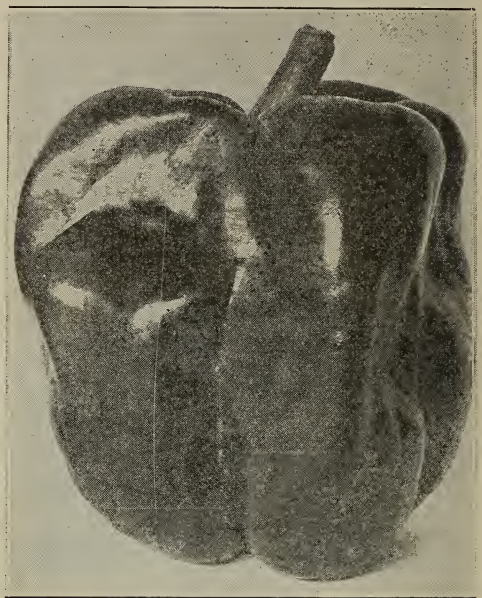
LONG RED CAYENNE—A long, slim, pointed pod and when ripe of a bright red color. Very strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

RUBY KING—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper of mild flavor; the fruit a bright ruby red. It can be sliced for salads or eaten with salt and vinegar, like tomatoes and cucumbers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT—Double the size of "Ruby King." Is early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. All are uniform of enormous size. The flesh is extremely mild and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c, postpaid.

NEAPOLITAN—Is the earliest of all large mild red, and the most productive of all large peppers. The plants grow about 2 feet high and laden with large, handsome fruits until frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

RED CHILI—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright rich, red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hotbeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c, postpaid.



Chinese Giant.

CELESTIAL—Is not only a most useful but one of the most beautiful peppers in existence. The plants begin to set in peppers early, and continue until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers when growing are of a delicate creamy color, changing to an intense, vivid scarlet, making plant of the most striking beauty and a very valuable ornament for the garden in the fall and in the winter as a house plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c, postpaid.

PUMPKIN

One ounce to 10 to 15 hills, three pounds to an acre in hills 8x8 feet apart thinned out to 3 good plants, two pounds if planted in corn.

SMALL SUGAR—Very prolific, fine grained and sugary, used extensively for table use, also for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Grows pear-shaped, medium sized, a little ribbed; flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

CASHAW OR CROOK NECK—Splendid for table use or stock feeding, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—No other pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pumpkins grown, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH TOURS—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing 100 pounds and more. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

LARGE CHEESE—One of the best for field culture; cheese-shaped, yellow flesh, deep and fine grained. Used largely for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

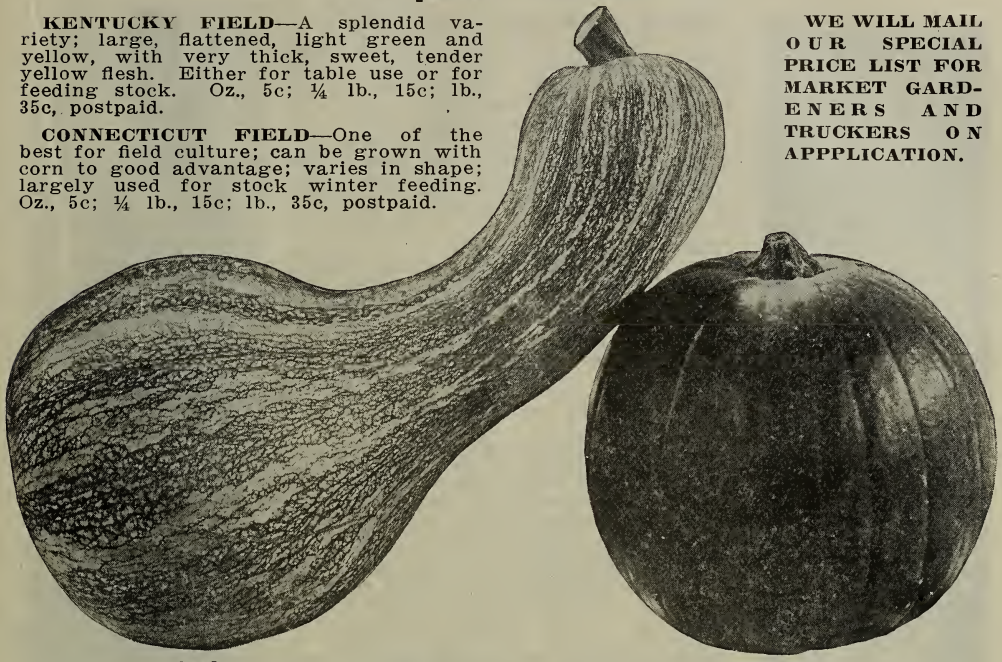
JAPANESE PIE—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Pumpkins—Continued

KENTUCKY FIELD—A splendid variety; large, flattened, light green and yellow, with very thick, sweet, tender yellow flesh. Either for table use or for feeding stock. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn to good advantage; varies in shape; largely used for stock winter feeding. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

WE WILL MAIL OUR SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS ON APPPLICATION.



Cashaw. Small Sugar.

RADISH

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. One to three inch thinned out in the rows.

EARLY SCARLET BUTTON—As its name indicates, a small, round, red radish of very fine flavor, crisp and tender. A favorite with gardeners for its remarkable earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth, mild and crisp when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, white tipped. Recommended to gardeners as an excellent early and also a splendid variety to sow late in the summer for fall use. It is very attractive looking and always a good seller on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

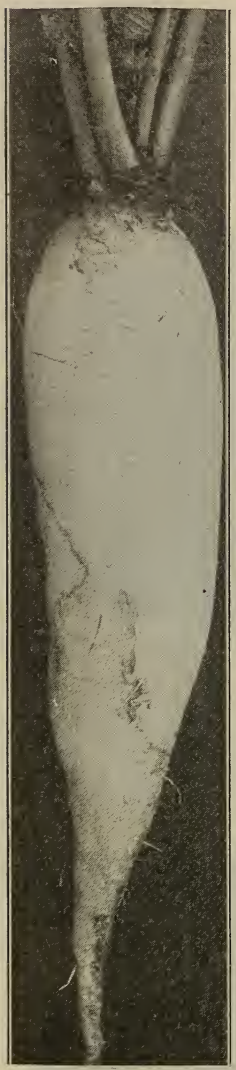
EARLY WHITE TURNIP, ALSO CALLED PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX—A white turnip-shaped radish of extra fine quality. Its short top and rapid growth make it most suitable for growing under glass, in frames or boxes, as well as for early sowing in the open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GOLDEN GLOBE—Very symmetrical and uniform, with grayish skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

White Turnip.
Scarlet Turnip.
Early Scarlet Turnip.

EARLY WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED—Like Scarlet, Olive Shaped, except that the roots are clear white and a little longer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Radishes—Continued



White Icicle.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED—In the form of olive and terminating in a very thin tap root. Skin scarlet; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Well adapted for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This variety is one of the finest for forcing and market gardening purposes. Shape roundish oval; large, brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp and very mild; tops small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST — A medium sized radish, half long stump rooted, small top, quick growth and tender. Excellent variety for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—Fully ten days earlier than Long Scarlet, shape not quite so long. An excellent forcing or early market sort. Color scarlet, fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

CRIMSON GIANT—This new variety, introduced some time ago, differs radically from all other existing sorts. Its roots attain more than double the size of those of other globe varieties, without becoming pithy or hollow. The new Giant develops roots 6 or 7 inches around, weighing over an ounce, their pure white flesh remaining firm, crisp and of mildest flavor. The roots are almost perfect globes, of a deep crimson color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

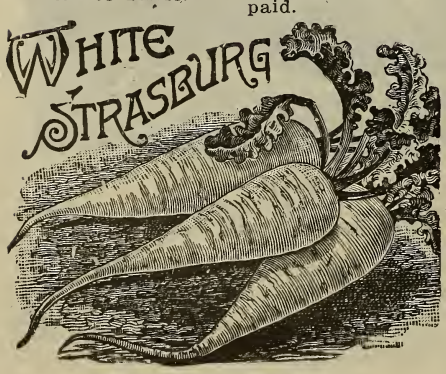
EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The standard long red variety. Early and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—A new variety having the following characteristics: Extraordinary earliness, being fit for use in about twenty-five days after sowing; color remarkably bright, fiery scarlet, slightly tipped with white; fresh, crisp and tender. This is a choice radish; try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

CHARTIER — Although too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is of the very best for sowing outdoors. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild-flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER—This radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape; white color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white, crisp, brittle and of rapid growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top.



WHITE ICICLE—The roots of this new radish grow about four inches long, are of transparent whiteness with short leaves, and makes its growth very quickly. It is of most excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

WHITE STRASBURG—Also called St. Louis White Summer. A fine summer radish, remaining for a long time in an edible condition; grows quickly and withstands severe heat without injury. The roots are smooth, handsome, oblong, tapering shape, pure white skin and flesh which is firm, brittle and tender, and retains its crispness even when the roots are large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

RADISHES—Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top shaped, two or three inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and pungent, but well flavored. Keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—Form rather conical and smooth of bright rose color, flesh firm like Black Spanish, but more pungent; cultivate same as for that variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA—It is pure white, about one foot long and two to three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh is tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Oblong, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. Is sown earlier than fall turnips and should be stored in cellars for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

Giant Summer. Crook Neck Squash.

RAPE

The young leaves are used as a salad, but its chief use is as a forage plant for green food. 20c lb., postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX—See page 52.

WE WILL MAIL OUR SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS ON APPLICATION.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

VICTORIA—Stalks very tall and large; skin thick and red-stained; pulp quite acid; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

LINNAEUS—A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS—2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; $1.00 per doz., prepaid; 50c per doz.; $3.00 per 100, not prepaid. Prices for larger quantities on application.

SALSIFY

OR OYSTER PLANT.

One ounce to about 60 feet drill, 8 lbs. per acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This new Salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10, postpaid.

SPINACH

CULTURE—For summer, sow early in the spring in deep, rich soil one foot apart in drills. For very early use sow in September in well manured ground and protect with straw from severe cold weather. 1 oz. for 100 ft. drill, 10 to 12 lbs. in drills, 15 lbs. broadcast for an acre.

BLOOMSDALE, or Savoy Leaved—Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimpled, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c postpaid.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY—Round Thick Leaved. One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; 5 lbs. or over, 12c per lb. by express.

SQUASH

1 oz. for 20 to 50 hills, according to size of seed; 3 to 5 lbs. to acre; 4x4 ft. for bush. 8 by 8 feet for running varieties in hills.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP, or Yellow Patty-Pan—Orange yellow color, flat shape, smooth rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—The fruit is a beautiful clear wax white, instead of a yellowish white, so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—It's the best summer squash, and it is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crook Neck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market and private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Squash—Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

Chicago Warty Hubbard.

BOSTON MARROW—A much esteemed variety; a good keeper and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

WINTER CROOK NECK—The most certain of any to produce a crop, its strong growing vines suffer less from insects than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

NEW RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow. It is very handsome and attractive and a ready seller. Quality and flavor the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest squash grown, often weighing one hundred pounds; very profitable for stock feeding; remarkably productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This seems to be, by all odds, the best strain of Hubbard squash we have ever grown. Some of its good points are large size, dark green, almost black color, all looking alike, and withal distinguished by a dense covering of knots ("warts"); thick fleshed, of first-class quality; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

FORDHOOK—Fine grain, very sweet and productive. Can be used at any time of their growth. Skin very thin; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

MARBLEHEAD—Remarkable for its keeping qualities and rich flavor. Pkt., 5c,; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid,

TOBACCO

It is without any doubt that Tobacco can be successfully grown in the West of the same quality as the best Pennsylvania and Virginia product. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. Start in a hotbed in March and treat the same as tomatoes. Prices quoted below are postpaid.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—In many Northern states and in Canada this variety is a staple crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

HAVANA—From pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—Extensively grown in Kansas and Missouri; the large, broad leaves are used for the wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.

WHITE BURLEY—Largely used for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this variety readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50.

GOLD FINDER—A yellow Oronoko crossed on White Burley; has the shape and habit of the Oronoko. Especially recommended for Missouri and Kansas planters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.

SLUG SHOT and BUG DEATH are good for driving off bugs on Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers, etc. **See prices on page 55.**

To grow choice vegetables, you must buy choice seeds. We have them.

TOMATOES

CULTURE—The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March. Sow seed broadcast and cover ½-inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past set out in the open and water until the plants are established. For later use the seed may be sown out of doors.

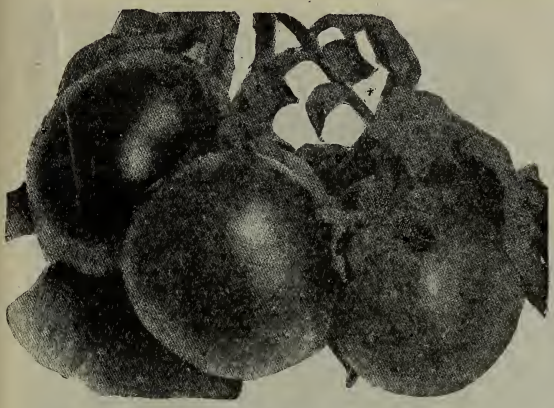
One ounce for about fifteen hundred plants: 2 oz. per acre. 4 to 5 feet each way.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—The earliest of the large purple sorts. Vine large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin pink; flesh light pink and of an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—A valuable variety, entirely different from all other sorts in style of growth; being dwarf and compact, stands straight up with thick, short jointed stems, and on this account it is very valuable, as it can be planted exceedingly close and still leave plenty of room to gather the fruit. An EXTRA EARLY sort, and, therefore, valuable to market gardeners, as the first tomatoes in the market always command the highest price. The fruit is purplish pink color, round and smooth, greatly resembling the

Trucker's Favorite.

Tomatoes—Continued



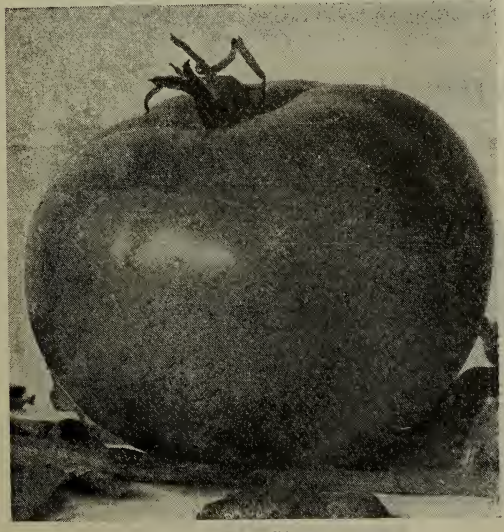
Dwarf Champion Tomato.

Acme; flesh very solid and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25, postpaid.

SPARK'S "EARLIANA"—Early tomatoes are invariably small in size. This valuable variety, originated by Geo. C. Sparks, of New Jersey, is not only extremely early, but is remarkable for its large size, handsome shape and beautiful bright red color. Its solidity and fine qualities are fully equal to many of the best late varieties. Extra early tomatoes are one of the most profitable crops for the market gardener. You will make no mistake by planting Sparks' Earliana. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.

JUNE PINK—An extra early, purplish pink tomato similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. This is of exceptional value to market gardeners who want an early, purplish pink tomato, either for home market or to ship. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2 00, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION—Fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to stem, is solid and rich in flavor, fine for shipping.



New Stone.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—One of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early and holds its color to the end of the season. Very prolific, has few seeds and bears shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

ACME—The purple tomato, very popular in this market; fruit good sized and smooth; well filled and cuts hard and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—This is a very productive new variety, nearly as early as Sparks' Earliana, with thick solid fruits borne in large clusters, color bright scarlet and quality good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.

"TRUCKER'S FAVORITE"—Is one of the largest tomatoes grown, of a purplish red color, very solid, firm flesh, and quite smooth, a good keeper, and not subject to rot or crack on the vines. It sells quicker and at better prices than any other variety offered at the same time. Quality the very best, and for cooking and slicing purposes it cannot be excelled. It is in every way a desirable variety for market gardeners, and we recommend it as the best mid-summer tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

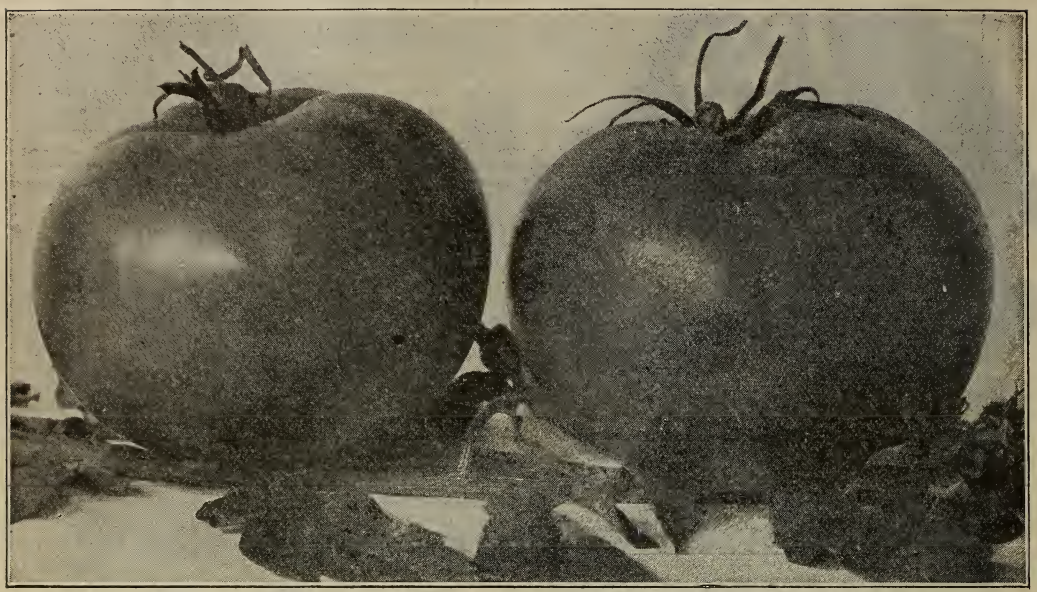
Red Rock.

PONDEROSA—In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds in this tomato. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes quite an ornamental as well as useful dish upon the table. Although so large it is quite early. Best Tomato for home garden, as a few plants, if taken good care of, will supply a family the whole season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

RED ROCK—This is one of the smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored mid-summer tomatoes of the new varieties. Vine very hardy and strong, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous quantities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

MATCHLESS—This is one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of

TOMATOES—Continued



Spark's Earliana.

the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

DWARF STONE—The fruit resembles the Stone, being bright red in color, very smooth, solid, fine quality. The plant, however, is very much dwarfer, more stocky, growing like Dwarf Champion, and requires very little staking. Foliage bright green, plant thrifty, and a good bearer for early crop and forcing in green houses. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S STONE—This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red, shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50 postpaid.

We also can supply:

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.
Yellow Plum, postpaid	5c	25c	75c
Golden Queen, postpaid	5c	20c	60c
Yellow Pear, postpaid	5c	25c	75c
Red Pear, postpaid	5c	25c	75c

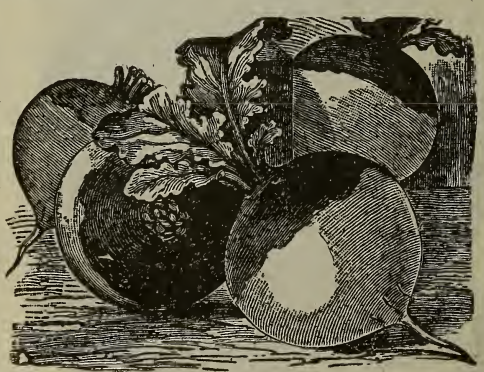
Our TOMATO SEED has all been grown by Tomato Specialists, who plant for seed only. It is not as cheap as that from canning factories, but is GOOD and RELIABLE and will give satisfaction. Special prices to canners and large growers.

TURNIPS

1 oz. 250 ft. of drill; 1½ to 2 lbs. for acre, 15 to 30 inches apart, 3 to 12 inches in the row, according to size of turnips after maturing, in drills, 3 lbs. broadcast.

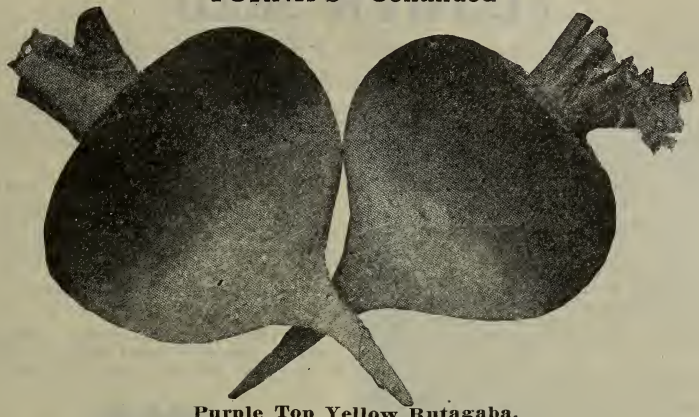
PURPLE TOP MILAN—Extra Early—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short, and of light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality; hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form exceedingly flat like a broad disk in shape, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below, flesh white, fine grained and tender. Popular for garden or field culture. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.



Purple Top White Globe.

TURNIPS—Continued



Purple Top Yellow Rutagaba.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Early—An early, white-fleshed, strap-leaved variety, usually sown for early summer use, very early in the spring, of quick growth, mild and excellent flavor. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

SEVEN-TOP OR FORRESTER—Winter Greens—Used for winter greens, does not produce a good bulb; desirable only for its tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

WHITE EGG—It is nearly oval shape; flesh very firm and fine grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness. Its flavor is of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL—One of the most delicate and sweet-fleshed turnips in use. Not of large size, but hard, firm and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Large, white, valuable alike for table and stock. Not so early as the flat sorts, but the largest yielder of any turnip on the list and is the leading variety on the Kansas City market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

AMBER GLOBE—Hardy, productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

COW-HORN—Is without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

RUTA BAGAS

They are grown extensively for stock feeding, and make an excellent and valuable crop. They require a longer season than the Turnip. Rutabagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take chances with the weeds, but the crop is seldom a success, and it pays to drill them out to 12 inches and give it several good cultivations.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA—This is the largest and most productive Rutabaga in cultivation. Grows to a very large size and of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and stock feeding. It has an exceedingly short neck, is very solid, of a beautiful orange or amber color, with a handsome purple top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

SWEET GERMAN—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than a white turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS—POSTPAID

Varieties with a * are Perennials.	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise (Anis), used for seasoning and garnishing, both seed and leaves	5c	10c
*Balm (Melisse), used for cooking purposes	5c	25c
Borage (Gurkenkraut), leaves are used as salad and with cucumbers	5c	15c
Caraway (Kuemmel), seeds used medicinally and in bread, cheese, etc	5c	10c
*Catnip, used medicinally.	5c	30c
Chamomile (Camille), used medicinally.	5c	75c
Coriander (Koriander), seed and leaves used for flavoring	5c	10c
*Dandelion (Loewenzahn), used in spring for greens, an excellent tonic	5c	25c
Dill (Dill), seed and leaves are both used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc.	5c	20c
*Fennel (Fenchel), seeds used for flavoring med. tea	5c	10c
*Hoarhound, used as a tonic	5c	20c
*Lavender (Lavendel), for oil and distilled water	5c	15c
Marjoram (Marjoran), for seasoning meats, sausage, etc	5c	15c
*Rosemary (Rosmarin), used medicinally	5c	40c
*Rue (Raute), leaves used medicinally as a very powerful tonic	5c	15c
*Sage (Salbei), used in medicine and for seasoning and dressing	5c	15c
Saffron (Safron), used medicinally.	5c	20c
Summer Savory (Bohnenkraut), for flavoring	5c	20c
*Sorrel (Sauerampfer), used for salad and sometimes cooked like spinach	5c	20c
*Thyme (Thymian), for seasoning, and as a tea an excellent remedy for nervous headaches.	5c	30c
*Wormwood (Wermuth), used medicinally; beneficial to poultry	5c	20c

FLOWER SEED

Flower seeds sent postage paid at these prices. Full Cultural Directions on each package.

Annuals, grow from the seed, bloom and perish in one season. **Biennials** generally bloom the first and second years and then die. **Perennials** bloom the second year and every year thereafter, some perishing after three or four years, others continue indefinitely.

ADLUMIA or Allegheny Vine—A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Allegheny Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

Adlumia Cirrhosa, per pkt., 10c.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose of Heaven—Hardy annual, producing pretty pink blossoms on long slender stems. Useful for cutting and pretty in beds. About 1½ ft., mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Comet Asters.

AGERATUM—One of the best of Summer-flowering plants, grown from seeds. The plants start readily, grow rapidly and soon come into bloom, and when they begin to bloom they flower uninterruptedly throughout the season. During the hot, dry summer months there are no brighter or more freely producing flowers. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—A favorite flower for bouquets, white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of blooms, through the summer, and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum Maritimum (Sweet), per pkt., 5c; per oz., 25c.

Little Gem—or Carpet of Snow, pkt., 5c.

ANEMONE—Windflower—A very pleasing, hardy perennial; easily grown from seed, blooming first year if sown early, producing large flowers; fine for bouquets.

Coronaria (Poppy Anemone)—Mixed colors, double, pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM—(Snap Dragon)—Well known, showy, and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height to 3 feet. Blooms the first season.

Majus—Tall mixed, pkt., 5c.

ASTERS—It seems scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of such universally grown favorites as these, yet there may be some who are not aware of the great strides that have been made in recent years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated.

GIANT COMET—Large double flowers, desirable for cutting. Mixed pkt., 5c.

HOHENZOLLERN—The finest type of the Giant Comet, or Ostrich Feather type of Aster. Much larger than the Giant Comet, the petals longer, more twisted and produced in greater abundance. Borne on long stems, they make cutflowers par excellence. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

BRANCHING ASTERS—Quite different in several respects from any Aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with

FLOWER SEED—Continued

great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, double. borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors clear and handsome. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE—(Cardius Bermum)—A rapidly growing, handsome climber, with handsome foliage and with a peculiar inflated capsule, from which the plant derives its name. Half-hardy annual. Height, 5 feet. Pkt., 5c.

CANNAS—Cannas bloom freely the first year from seed. Flowers very large, approaching Gladiolus in size, and of the most gorgeous colors. Excellent for bedding in masses. Soak the seed in hot water before sowing. Sown in February or March, will make flowering plants by July. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM—Apple and Pear Mixed. Very curious rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit. which open when ripe, showing the seed and the blood-red interior. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(Kornblume)—Well-known favorite, found in nearly every garden. Also known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, or Cornflower. It is not a pretentious plant, but will always charm by its simple beauty. Double mixed packet, 5c. Emperor William, blue, pkt., 5c.

BALSAM DOUBLE — (Lady's Slipper, Touch-Me-Not)—Among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals, forming dwarf, bushy plants, profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the summer and autumn. Double rose mixed, pkt., 5c. Improved camelian flowered mixed, pkt., 5c.

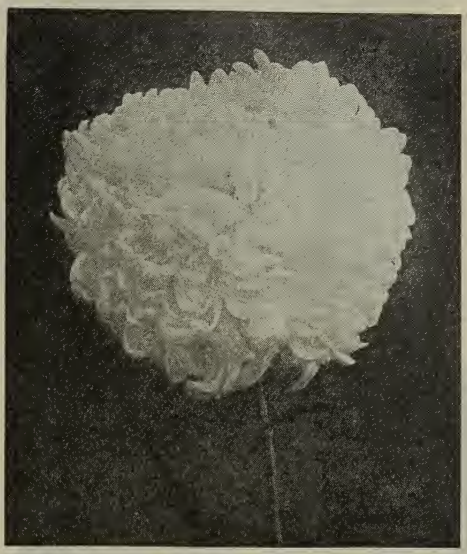
CALENDULA—This has been a favorite for many years. Blooms from June until frost. If potted in the fall, and placed in a sunny window, will bloom all winter. All colors, mixed, pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPIS—(Coreopsis)—These beautiful "Bright Eyes" are showy bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers borne in profusion all summer long, and succeeding almost everywhere. They are elegant for garden decoration and fine for cutting. Height, 2 feet. Bi-color, mixed, pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT—Dwarf plants, flowering profusely throughout the whole season; great favorites for beds, edging pots, borders, etc. Mixed annual sorts, pkt., 5c.

Carnation.

CANTERBURY BELLS—(Campanula)—Popular and beautiful, attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors rose, blue, white, etc. Height, 2½ feet. Double mixed, pkt., 5c.



Chrysanthemum.

CARNATION—The finest of the dianthus or pink family. These lovely, fragrant flowers are in full bloom in about four months after sowing the seed. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots.

The flowers are of high type, exquisitely sweet, fully 80 per cent perfectly double.

The range of color, marketing variegations and shadings are wonderful.

MARGUERITES—Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS — (Carinatum) — They are extremely variable, pure white, crimson or bronzy yellow, tinged with red or lilac rose. Single, mixed, pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Hybridum Shasta Daisy)—This variety, under the name of Marguerite has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star shaped white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial, pkt., 10c.

Cineraries are among the most showy and useful of winter flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subject to frost. **Maritima Candidissima,** pkt., 5c.

COLUMBINE—(Aquilegia)—A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Double mixed, pkt., 5c.

COBEA—A fine rapid growing annual climber, with handsome foliage and large, beautiful, well-shaped flowers. Seeds should be started in a hot bed or by a warm window in the house, in a rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. In sowing place the seed edge

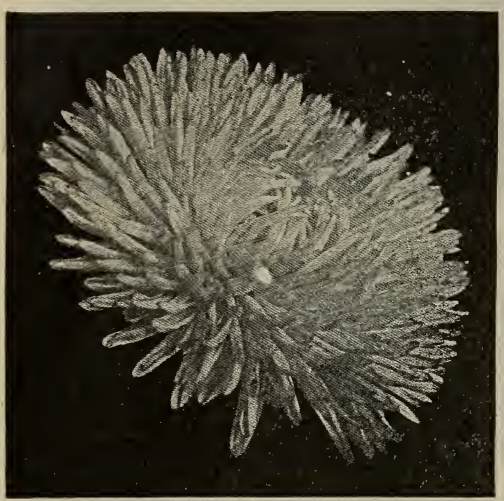
FLOWER SEED—Continued

down, and do not water unless in a warm place, and the soil becomes very dry. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season and cover a large veranda. Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS—The plant grows from four to six feet high, and is literally covered all through with shades of rose, purple, white, etc. Splendid for cutting, foliage feathery, Hybrida mixed, pkt., 5c.

COCKSCOMB—(Mammoth or Celosia)—A lightly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb, some are feathered. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 foot. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—Summer climbing annuals, 15 to 25 feet high, with delicate feathery foliage and star-shaped flowers borne in clusters, fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.



Dahlia.

DAHLIA—From their grace and beauty are much used for cut flowers, also handsome bedding plants, flowering in great profusion in a large variety of colors. Seed sown in spring will produce plants that bloom from August until frost.

Tom Thumb, Double and Single, good mixed, pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE DAISY will bloom the first summer, and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence blooming in April and continue to bloom during summer. They are not very particular as to soil, but should be grown where they have partial shade. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS — (Sweet William)—Hardy plants about a foot high, of extreme richness and variety of colors, and also deliciously sweet scented. For clumps or borders no plant can surpass this old favorite. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS—or Pinks—The family of "Pinks" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form—blooming so profusely as to almost cover the plants uninterruptedly until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all annuals for summer flower gardens, and pot plants. Height about 1 foot.

China, or India, finest double mixed, pkt., 5c.

Imperialis Double Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Heddewigii, choicest single mixed, pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppies)—Beautiful and popular garden plant of easy culture, forming nice bushy plants 1 foot high. The large saucer-shaped flowers are produced numerously from spring to fall. Pkt., mixed, 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS — (Myosotis)—The popular Forget-Me-Not, bushy plants, six to twelve inches high, bearing clusters of lovely small flowers. Blue, pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial.

Digitalis, mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA—A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches. Grandiflora, mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

GODETIA—Of hardy annuals none are more beautiful than these. They are dwarf, the flowers are handsome, brilliant colors and of easiest culture. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Columbine.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

CALABASH PIPE GOURD—When not trellised they grow with a uniformly curved neck forming a pipe shaped gourd that colors like a meerschaum and is as useful. Pkt., 10c.

GOURD—Nest Egg—Grows exact size, color and shape of an egg and makes a very good nest egg. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

THE DIPPER—When grown on the ground the stem will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine, weight of the blossom end will cause stem to grow straight. Dippers of any capacity can be had from a few vines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SUGAR TROUGH OR SAP BUCKET—Selected Stock—Grows to a very large size; holds from four to ten gallons each, having hard, thick shells, which are very strong, but light and durable, lasting for many years. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DISH CLOTH, OR LUFFA—The peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, tough and durable, makes a natural dish-rag. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HELIOTROPE—Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early. **Lemoine's Giant Hybrid,** choice mixed, pkt., 10c.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS—A variety of rare beauty; plants reach a height of two feet from seed sown early in the spring, and bloom profusely from August until frost. The large saucer-shaped flowers are a creamy white color. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Morning Glory.
(See next page).

Hollyhocks.

HELICHRYSUM—Very showy, not only valuable as an "Everlasting" for winter bouquets, but very handsome as garden plants. Large flowering, double mixed, two feet, pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet. Double mixed, per pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN—(Dolichos) — The Egyptian or Hyacinth Bean annual climbing plants of rapid growth; bearing large clusters of showy flowers; purple or white. Height 10 feet. Mixed colors, pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

IPOMEA — Grandiflora — "The Moon Flower" or "Evening Glory." One of the grandest summer climbers grown, bearing immense pure white, fragrant flowers in great profusion, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day; if cloudy, all day. Pkt., 10c.

JOB'S TEARS—Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual. **Coix Lachrymae,** pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR—Very showy. Hardy annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of color and ele-

MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other Seeds in quantity, we will be pleased to quote special prices on request.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Marigold

gant habit of growth. Dwarf Rocket, fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD—A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with yellowish brown.

Marigold, double dwarf, French mixed, pkt., 5c.

Tall African, mixed, pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)—One of the best known and popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suited to almost any locality and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continually through and after severe frosts. Large flowering, pkt., 5c. Golden Queen, pkt., 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU—(Four O'Clock)—Beautiful summer blooming annuals of bushy habits, two feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of flowers of white, yellow, crimson striped. Splendid mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea Purpurea)—The well known Morning Glories; splendid climbing plants; unequaled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals; attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Finest mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—Some have silvery-white, marbled foliage, and all with large trumpet-shaped flowers, beautifully margined, of various colors. Giant fringed. Mixed, all colors, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

NASTURTIUM or Tropaeolum)—One of the showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants; not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditions, and unsurpassed for garden decorations.

Tom Thumb, mixed, many sorts, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Tall Mixed, many sorts, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c.

NICOTIANA (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant)—An annual with sweet scented, large, white, star-shaped flowers. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom nicely in the house during the winter. Two to 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—These are most useful for winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are annually grown in Germany and exported to the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting Flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Pkt., 10c.

Pansies

PANSIES—Everyone is fond of Pansies, and everyone, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Hardy Phlox.

spring either outdoors or in the hotbed. But to raise large Pansies the seed should be sown in August or September, in a cold frame or box, transplanted or thinned out, and protected during the cold weather by covering with a sash, loose straw or hay. Plants grown in this manner planted early in spring in a flower bed will produce giant flowers throughout the summer. By sowing the seed in spring it will produce only small flowers. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a little shaded. We have the very finest imported seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. **Giant Mixture,** pkt., 10c. **Trimardeau,** mixed, pkt., 10c. Common mixed, pkt., 5c.

PETUNIA—Few, if any, plants are more deservedly popular than these for bedding purposes, greenhouse or window culture. Produces showy flowers in profusion. Although perennial, they flower in a few weeks from the seed.

Hybrid, fine mixed, pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Inimitable, fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

PHLOX—No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October; its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half-dozen flowers grown for garden decorations. Height 13 inches.

Star of Quedlinburg, per pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora, mixed. pkt., 5c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA—Perennial Phlox—These rank among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. Soak in water 12 hours before planting, as the seed of this germinates very slowly. Mixture of all finest sorts. Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES—This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seeds where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well. Single mixed, pkt., 5c. Double mixed, pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA—Brilliant dwarf annuals, luxuriating in warm situations and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. Height ¼ foot. **Double Rose,** mixed, pkt., 10c. **Single,** finest mixed, pkt., 5c.

RICINUS—"Flowering Castor Bean." A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Ricinus, all kinds mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis—New Zanzibar, a giant, large leaved variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SWEET SULTAN—A handsome annual, with fragrant flowers borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea Moschata, mixed, pkt., 5c.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tube Tongue)—One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong bushy plants about 18 inches high and bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. Mixed, pkt., 10c.

SALVIA—The salvia or flowering sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continuing in bloom in open ground until frost. This variety is of a dwarf habit.

Salvia Splendens, bright, deep red, pkt., 10c.

STOCKS—(Ten Weeks)—These well known favorites require no description. The stocks of today are greatly superior to the old types, the flowers being much larger and extra double. Will bloom in open ground in ten weeks. **Dwarf German,** double mixed, pkt., 10c. Double large flowering, mixed, pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (or Mourning Bride)—Elegant cut flowers, keep long, are very handsome and the colors are exceedingly fine; some flowers are almost black. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET VIOLET—(Viola Odorata)—The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. They are well adapted for border or rock work. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. Soak seed 24 hours in water before sowing in light sandy soil. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

TREE CYPRESS.—Handsome plant, with a fine, feathery foliage, like Cypress Vine. It has long spikes of very beautiful, dazzling scarlet, fine spotted flowers. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA.—For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled, flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennial, these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 5c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN.—Each packet contains a great variety of pretty flowers of easy growth. The mixture will be found to be both interesting and useful. Interesting because new flowers open daily "and you know not what a day may bring forth," and will convert any dreary spot into a wilderness of bloom and fragrance. Large pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

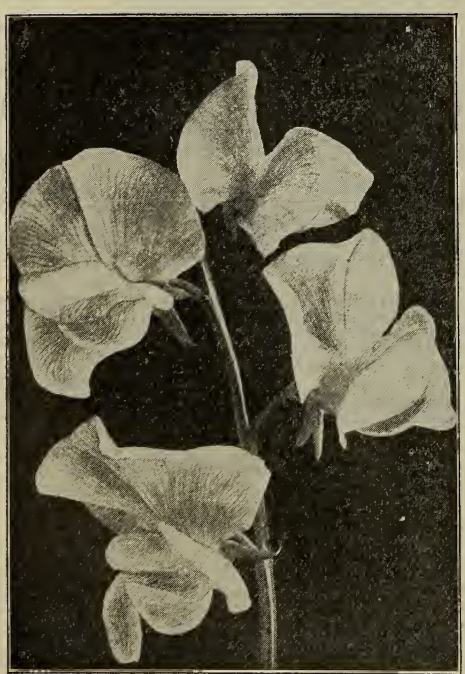
WISTARIA VINES.—One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. Hardy perennial. Height, 20 feet. **Glycine Sinensis,** pkt., 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER.—A very rapid growing climber which reaches a height of 30 feet in one season. It is covered with beautiful clusters of white sweet-scented flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods. and will reproduce itself from self-grown seed every year. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

ZINNIAS.—For gorgeous summer and autumn display there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved dwarf, compact growing, large flowering Zinnias, growing only two feet high and bearing flowers of immense size, perfectly double, showing no center; and as perfect in form as Dahlias.

Tall Double, finest mixed, pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS.



ECKFORD'S HYBRID. — Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

CALIFORNIA.—Choice mixed. Includes many of the new sort and can be depended upon to give fine flowers of wide range of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

MO. SEED CO. SPECIAL MIXED, comprising the finest Eckford and other newest and best large flowering varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00

COUNTESS SPENCER, Mixed.—Truly a gigantic new variety of finest form and coloring. In size, form and coloring Countess Spencer is simply exquisite and beyond the power of words to describe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

NAMED VARIETIES.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.50.

WHITE WONDER. — Double stemmed, many flowered, pure white.

QUEEN VICTORIA. — Light primrose yellow.

TRIUMPH.—Rose standard, veined scarlet, rose crimson, pink wings.

UNIQUE.—The large, broadly expanded flowers are delicately flaked with lavender on a white ground.

SCARLET GEM.—Bright scarlet red, self-colored, almost pure scarlet.

LADY MARY CARRIE.—Orange, pink-shaded rosy lilac.

ADMIRATION.—Self-colored in a delicate shade of mauve.

BLACK KNIGHT.—Deep maroon, self-colored.

TREE SEEDS—Directions for Planting, Etc.

Prices given include postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

All of our most valuable forest trees are readily grown from seed, and few investments made by farmers will pay as well as planting a few acres with forest trees, which are needed, not only for the timber they supply, but as a protection against the cyclone, hurricane and the winds which so frequently sweep over the country. There should be a grove of at least ten acres on every farm, especially on every prairie farm of the West. Trees should also be planted around the farm house, so as to combine both utility and beauty.

With the seeds of deciduous trees, only a little care is required in planting at the proper season to insure success. Those with hard shells, like locust and walnut, should be planted in the fall or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to the frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in the spring to expose them to the action of frost, pour boiling water over the seeds and let it stand till cool, when a portion of the seed will have swollen pick them out and scald the rest again, continuing until all have swollen.

The seeds of other deciduous trees should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May. The soil should be deep, mellow and rich. If not so, apply a good liberal dressing of any well-decomposed manure, mix thoroughly with the soil, and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now, draw a line across one side of the plot, and with the hoe make a hollow trench from one-half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown, make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seed over the bottom, but not too thickly; then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of the thickness of the seed, as evenly as possible, then press the bed gently with the back of the spade to make the earth firm around the seeds.

The seeds of evergreen trees should be kept until the time of planting in a dry, cool place. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, the seeds should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seed should be raked in, or, if very small, they may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seed. Then water very sparingly, as the young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and dry winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart on a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow the cultivation and weeding. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain one or two years before transplanting them where they are to remain.

FRUIT.

Packet, Ounce and Pound Prices Include Postage.
If larger quantities wanted, write for prices.

	Oz.		Oz.
Apple	10c	Pear	10c
Apricot, Russian	10c	Green Gage Plum	10c
Black Cherry	10c	Myrobalon Plum	10c
Cherry, Mazzard	10c	German Prune	10c
Cherry, Mahaleb	10c	Quince	20c
Peach	Bu. $2.00		

DECIDUOUS TREES AND HEDGE SEEDS.

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven	5c	10c	Ash, White	5c	10c
Birch, White	5c	10c	Basswood or Linden	5c	10c
Sweet Gum	5c	40c	Maple, Sugar	5c	10c
Box Elder	5c	25c	Maple, Norway	5c	10c
Catalpa, Hardy	5c	10c	Maple, Sycamore	5c	10c
Catalpa, Teas—Japan, Hybrid	5c	20c	Mulberry, Black	5c	35c
Dogwood	5c	15c	Mulberry, Russian	5c	30c
Elm, White	5c	20c	Mulberry, White	5c	20c
Hawthorne	5c	15c	Osage Orange	5c	10c
Hickory Nuts, Shellbark	Market Price.		Persimmon	5c	10c
Locust, Honey	5c	10c	Pecans		5c
Locust, Black or Yellow	5c	10c	Sycamore	5c	10c
Maple, Soft or Silver Leaf. (Can give prices; seed ready in May.)			Tulip Tree	5c	10c
			Black Walnuts, hulled	Market Price.	
			Paw Paw	5c	10c

CONIFERS OR EVERGREENS.

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Arbor Vitae, American	5c	20c	Pine, Austrian	5c	20c
Arbor Vitae, Chinese	5c	20c	Pine, Scotch	5c	20c
Fir, Balsam	5c	15c	Pine, White or Weymouth	5c	25c
Fir, Silver	5c	15c	Pine, Swiss	5c	25c
Holly, Rough Leaf	5c	10c	Red Cedar	5c	15c
Larch, European	5c	20c	Spruce, Norway	5c	20c

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

	No. of Plants.		No. of Plants.
1 ft. apart each way	43,560	10 ft. apart each way	445
2 ft. apart each way	10,890	12 ft. apart each way	300
3 ft. apart each way	4,840	15 ft. apart each way	195
4 ft. apart each way	2,725	18 ft. apart each way	135
5 ft. apart each way	1,745	20 ft. apart each way	110
6 ft. apart each way	1,210	25 ft. apart each way	69
8 ft. apart each way	680	30 ft. apart each way	50

If ordered by express or freight DEDUCT 5c PER LB. from mail prices quoted.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE; MARKET PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ALFALFA has proved to be all and more than has been claimed for it, as has been fully demonstrated during dry seasons. It has produced three and four crops of choice hay when, owing to the severe drouth, all other crops practically failed. In a good year it will produce double the foliage that Red Clover will, and in a bad year will often prove the salvation of the farmer. No up-to-date farmer can afford to do without it.

Special attention should be given to the preparation of the soil. For the best results the field should be prepared as for a garden, and should be free from weeds, as young alfalfa plants are very tender and are apt to be killed by weeds during their early stage of growth. This condition can be brought about by raising some cultivated crop previous to planting alfalfa, or by sowing cowpeas, which naturally prevent the growth of weeds. If a weedy soil must be used, the land should be plowed several months before the alfalfa is seeded and the successive crops of germinating weeds will be destroyed by frequent cultivating and harrowing. It succeeds in almost any kind of soil, and there is no state in the Union in which alfalfa cannot be successfully grown. There are two soil conditions that seem absolutely against the growth of alfalfa; the first is a soil which is constantly wet; the second is that in which there is too much acidity; the latter condition is corrected by harrowing in lime before sowing the seed —five hundred to a thousand pounds per acre. A simple test for acidity of the soil is to make a deep cut in the ground with a knife, push in a piece of litmus paper and press the earth together. Leave for a few hours; on examination, if litmus has a pink appearance it is proof of acidity.

There are two general methods of sowing alfalfa; broadcast, and in rows. Broadcast is more commonly practiced, but growth in rows is gaining rapidly in popularity, and is without doubt the coming method.

The cultivation of alfalfa sowed very shallow in rows, with an ordinary, or, if possible, a beet cultivator, will secure a perfect stand.

The cultivation of broadcast fields by disking and harrowing should be tested thoroughly, leaving in each case a portion of the field untreated, to serve as a check on the cultivated area. The spike-harrow appears to give very good results for the first, and possibly the second, season. After this the use of a disk-harrow, or some type of renovator, is advised.

Severe treatment should not be given, as it injures the crowns of the plants and promotes introduction of disease.

It is generally recommended to sow the alfalfa alone, but in sandy soils a very light seeding of small grain as a nurse crop is sometimes used, to prevent the sand from blowing and injuring the young plants. In all cases the nurse crop, if used, should be cut as soon as it shows signs of injuring the alfalfa plants. Alfalfa will continue to grow many years, some fields seeded ten years ago being as good as ever. It will produce a greater yield by irrigating, but will stand a severe drouth, having a long tap root, which draws moisture from below the surface. This accounts for its long life and rapid growth. It will not exhaust, but cure the soil. It being a leguminous plant, gathers the nitrogen and distributes it in the soil to the roots. The soil is also greatly enriched by the humus from the decaying roots. Estimates as to the value of this fertilization upon the soil show that per acre it is equal to what is bought in the bag for $60. For hay it should be cut just as it is beginning to bloom, and put in the stack before it becomes dry enough to break in handling. As the leaves of alfalfa are richer in digestive protein than the stems, the harvesting should take place with as little handling as possible, in order to prevent shattering of the leaves. Under favorable circumstances it will produce five to six tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay, when well cured, is of the greatest feeding value, is very rich in protein, which, when fed to all kinds of stock, is transformed into blood, muscle, tendon and bone.

Alfalfa as a feeding stuff has three times the value of prairie hay; one and one-half that of red clover hay, more than double orchard grass or millet hay. It has nearly four times the value of timothy hay, and from six to twelve times the value of such feeds as corn stover, oats straw, wheat straw or sugar beets. Wheat bran alone approaches, but does not quite equal, alfalfa hay in feeding value.

It has as much protein as wheat bran, is worth in money value 45 per cent more than other clover and 60 per cent more than timothy.

Alfalfa.

It is, therefore, a substitute for wheat bran and oil meal, usually purchased by the farmers to help in making a balanced ration with timothy hay and corn fodder, and is a great saving in the cost of producing beef, pork and mutton. Both green or dry, it is also a valuable feed for poultry, and one of the best egg producers. For dairy purposes it is unexcelled. One

CLOVER AND GRASSES—Continued.

acre of alfalfa cut green and fed twice daily will support five milch cows or twenty hogs for six months without the addition of any other feed.

Alfalfa, sold or fed, will return a higher net cash income per acre, year by year, than any other field crop.

Sow in April, after danger of frost is over; also from August 10th to September 20th. This has proved to be the best time for the Middle and Western states. Sow from 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb., 30c postpaid; 50 lbs., $9.00; 100 lbs., $17.50 not prepaid.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA or Luzerne—Imported from Turkestan, Asia, and inoculated with its native soil. Is perfectly hardy, withstands drouth, heat and cold, and yields the heaviest crop. It is able to grow satisfactorily with a supply of water so small that common alfalfa would perish with drouth, and it is proved by expert alfalfa growers over the whole country that this alfalfa will give the best results not only in sections of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico where moisture is scarce but in the Northern states, too. Lb., 30c postpaid; 50 lbs., $8.00; 100 lbs., $16.00 not prepaid.

Each year we find that there is more acreage being seeded to grasses and more attention being paid to the proper mixture for pastures, with the result of a greatly increased yield of forage. And as we are prepared to offer suggestions for proper mixtures when parties will advise us of the kind of land they wish to sow, we can often be of great help.

We have named prices in this catalogue as low as we dare, and presume, as the season advances, many things will be much higher, hence we prefer our customers to write us when anything is wanted, when we will give the current market price.

RED CLOVER—This is regarded by far the most important of the clover family for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable, not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties. It has long tap-roots and luxuriant foliage, the decay of which enriches the soil and adds materially to the value of succeeding crops. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb., 25c postpaid; 50 lbs., $9.50; 100 lbs., $18.50 not prepaid.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—This greatly resembles the Medium Red, but is of much taller and more vigorous growth. Nothing equals it for hog pasture, as it will produce an enormous yield and is of the highest feeding quality. It gives quick results, making an unequaled crop, and is usually considered a permanent pasture grass. If your soil is poor and needs enriching there is no fertilizer as cheap and as good as sowing Mammoth Clover and plowing the crop under. It is the clover for poor soils. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Per lb., 25c postpaid; 50 lbs., $9.50; 100 lbs., $18.50 not prepaid.

ALSIKE—or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular and very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, who obtain a great amount of honey from it. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks being very fine, it makes a valuable hay crop. It is suited to wet land and will produce a good crop where other clovers would fail. Sow 4 to 6 pounds to the acre. Price, per lb., 25c postpaid; 50 lbs., $9.50; 100 lbs., $18.50 not prepaid.

SCARLET—or Crimson Clover—Sow in

Scarlet or Crimson Clover.

August or September, when it will produce good fall and winter pasture and a crop of hay early in June. Immense yielder of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting and continues to do so until frost. Height 1 foot; roots nearly black; blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Price, per lb., 20c postpaid; 50 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $10.00 not prepaid.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—An excellent pasturage clover in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all clay or sandy lands, not too wet. Alone it requires 4 to 6 pounds per acre; in mixture, 1 to 2 pounds. Lb., 50c postpaid; 10 lbs., $4.50 not prepaid.

JAPAN CLOVER—Is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out crab grass and fox tail. For sowing in woods where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land, or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow 10 pounds per acre in March or April. Lb. 30c postpaid; bu. of 25 lbs. $5.00 not prepaid.

CLOVER AND GRASSES—Continued.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM—A hardy perennial Clover, being highly recommended for sowing on poor soil. Thrives on land where nothing else will grow. It grows from 4 to 6 feet high. If Alfalfa does not do well on your farm try white blossom Sweet Clover, which formerly was considered of no value and as a nuisance, it is now a fact that all kinds of stock eat it green or dry after becoming accustomed to it. For a hay crop it should be cut early before it gets too large and the second crop may be harvested for seed. Eight to ten bushels can be easily hulled from one acre. The Illinois Station, finding that an acre of Sweet Clover yielding 6½ tons of dry matter would furnish as much humus forming material as 24 tons of barnyard manure. Those who have had experience with it are praiseful of Sweet Clover for pasture and hay. It provides early and late grazing about equal to Alfalfa and Red Clover, but without their tendency to bloat. In the second year after planting it is ready to graze upon as early as mid-April, and may be used the first year until killing frost. But its greatest value if plowed under is as a fertilizer, preparing the soil for Alfalfa as the bacteria of Sweet Clover is the same as that of Alfalfa. Sweet Clover will thrive on all classes of soil and will inoculate land otherwise too poor to grow Alfalfa. Sow in spring or fall, about 20 pounds to the acre. Price, per lb., 35c postpaid; 50 lbs., $13.25; 100 lbs., $25.00, not prepaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the soil of Missouri and Kansas is as well adapted for raising Blue Grass as that of Kentucky; we have the facilities for harvesting and caring for the seed **(See page 57 about Blue Grass Strippers)**, and a market for distributing it lies at our door. The seed raised here is fully equal to that raised in any other part of the country, the germinating qualities of it being above the average of the seed usually shipped in. Possessing all of these natural advantages, Missouri and Kansas are justly entitled to world-wide reputation for blue grass pasture; and the fine blooded stock sold in our market shows that its quality is second to no state in the Union.

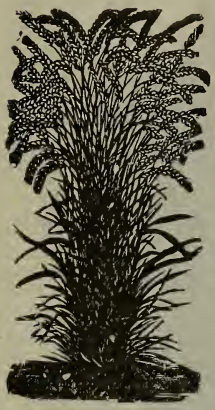
Orchard Grass.

It is one of the best pasture grasses for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on our hill lands and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its fine qualities to a late period in the winter. In connection with white clover, it forms the finest and closest lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say three bushels of Blue Grass and two pounds of white clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, 14 pounds is sufficient. Sow early in the spring or during the months of September and October. Lb., 20c, postpaid; 50 lbs., $7.00; 100 lbs., $13.00, not prepaid.

ORCHARD GRASS—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other; it grows about 2½ feet high and produces an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees of orchards, and very valuable either for grazing or for hay. Sow about 28 lbs. per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; 100 lbs., $16.00, not prepaid.

TIMOTHY—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong rich clay, of medium state of moisture though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in comparison with other grasses. It grows very rapidly, and yields large crops on favorable soils. Sow in spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Lb., 15c postpaid; 50 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $7.50 not prepaid.

CLOVER AND GRASSES—Continued



Meadow Fescue.

BERMUDA GRASS—Largely grown in the South, and on account of its ability to withstand drouth and hot weather, is becoming very popular in Arkansas and Oklahoma for pasture and hay crop. It grows successfully on almost any soil and as its roots will penetrate to the depth of three feet, thus enabling it to grow when other grasses would be dormant. Sow from April to June, 5 lbs. per acre. Lb., 60c postpaid.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding; also excellent for lawns. Sow in same quantities per acre as for the English Rye Grass. Lb., 15c postpaid; per 100 lbs., $8.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—This produces an abundant amount of foliage and is valuable for pasturage on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is recommended for hay and shoots up very quickly after being cut; produces a thick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a selling crop. Sow from 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c postpaid.

Red Top.

MEADOW FESCUE—This is one of the most valuable of pasture grasses, as its long tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy it yields a very superior quality of hay. Our stock is all native seed. Lb., 20c postpaid; 50 lbs., $6.20; 100 lbs., $12.00 not prepaid.

RED TOP—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle will refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil it will grow half that height. From 7 to 14 pounds sown per acre. Price, per lb., fancy, 35c, postpaid; 50 lbs., $14.00; 100 $26.00, not prepaid.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay. It requires a moist climate; in such it stands six or seven years. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c postpaid; per 100 lbs., $8.00.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH—A valuable forage plant for alkali soils and for all regions subject to periodic drouths. This plant has been for many years the mainstay of herdsmen on the great interior sheep and cattle ranges of Australia. It flourishes on the poorest and most stubborn arid soil so impregnated with alkali that no other useful grasses and forage plants will grow on it; it furnishes enormous quantities of nutritive food for stock. Twenty tons of green feed or five tons of cured forage can be produced from one acre. It has almost the same nutritive ratio as Alfalfa, and nearly as high feeding value. Sown among our native grasses it becomes an appetizer and improves the condition of grazing animals. The plants have a prostrate habit, covering the ground with a green cushion six inches thick. Each plant sends out a mat of runners for several feet in every direction; when cut it reproduces itself from the same root, while it grows readily from seed merely dropped on the surface of the soil, and requires no cultivation. Sow one pound per acre; should be mixed with sand ten times its own weight. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c postpaid.

English Rye Grass.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO SUPPLY SAMPLES AND SPECIAL QUOTATIONS OF ANY SEED WANTED IN QUANTITY. WRITE US.

SUDAN GRASS.

Sudan Grass, one of the most remarkable forage crops known, is adapted to all sections of the United States, and in particular to the semi-arid districts which are deficient in rain fall.

These dry regions have no satisfactory hay crop, and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there. In appearance it resembles Johnson grass, excepting that the stems are much smaller and are more leafy.

It is a tall grass, growing in height from 6 to 10 feet. Sudan hay is much superior to Millet hay, and is said to be equal to Timothy. Yields of from 2 to 4 tons per acre are common, and under irrigation they run as high as 8 to 10 tons per acre.

It is eaten by all kinds of stock, and also makes a splendid Silo crop.

Sudan Grass should be planted in the spring. It is an annual, and dies when the first frost comes. The number of cuttings obtained, depends on the season. It usually matures 90 days from time of planting, and the second crop is ready for harvesting within 30 days from the time of the first cutting.

Sudan Grass is usually planted in drills 36 inches apart, and it will require 2 to 3 pounds to sow one acre. It also can be sown broadcast, and where the rain fall is ample, 15 to 20 pounds per acre is required. Price, per lb., 40c postpaid.

Sudan Grass.

JOHNSON GRASS—Johnson Grass is a coarse grass, much raised in the South, but is not so desirable in sections where tame grasses can be raised. Before sowing soak in water about 15 hours until seed swell ready for bursting. Sow in August or September or in spring after soil becomes warm and dry. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. 25 lbs. per bushel. Lb., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., $10.00.

TEOSINTE—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during season, yielding enormously. If allowed to remain without cutting, will attain a height of twelve or fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It was introduced from a tropical country, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires almost 4 pounds of seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two to three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb., $1.00 postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS OR AWNLESS BROME GRASS—It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungarian plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long continued drouths make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Alfalfa have been destroyed. It blooms in the Northern states in June and earlier in the Southern. It gives a luxuriant crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used as mown or saved for winter use. The seed may be sown in the early spring or in the autumn with winter wheat, as it stands intense cold equally well. It will stand under favorable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Alfalfa gives in three months. Per lb., 20c postpaid; 50 lbs., $8.00; 100 lbs., $15.00 not prepaid.

Johnson Grass.

Bromus Inermis.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN.

Very valuable annual grasses; sown in May and June, after it is known what the crop of other grasses will be; in case of a short crop, Millet and Hungarian are resorted to with great success. Yield an immense amount of fodder—the German yields about one-third more fodder and seed than the common Millet.

COMMON MILLET—It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., $2.50.

GERMAN MILLET—No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Price, per 100 lbs., $3.00.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Earlier than any of the Millets we know of; is rust-proof, and great stooler; makes more blades to the plant, which are finer than of any other millet and is well liked by all kinds of stock. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., $2.50.

GOLDEN MILLET—Not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a larger crop. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., $2.50.

HUNGARIAN — This grass resembles Millet very much. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Price, per 100 lbs., $2.50.

MARKET PRICES—Whenever you desire to buy Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and other seeds in large quantities, send us a list of your wants and we will promptly quote you lowest market prices on articles asked for.

German Millet.

SORGHUM OR CANE SEED.

For Fodder and Silage.

For those living in sections subject to drouth we cannot too earnestly urge the plantng of Sorghum, Rice, Corn, Kaffir Corn, etc., which will almost certainly give them fodder in the driest of seasons. Indeed, as all regions are occasionally subject to extreme drouth, we think every farmer should be on the safe side and put in some of these wonderful drouth-resisting plants.

Sorghum Seed is now being sown to a greater extent for stock feed. It is an enormous yielder of fodder. All stock like it, and it is very nutritious and full of saccharine matter. It has great fattening properties. It can be grown almost anywhere and takes the place of tame grasses in sections where they cannot be grown readily. Large cattle raisers are growing it to a great extent for winter food for cattle, also for silo. Sheep raisers say it is the finest thing yet discovered for that animal. Sow broadcast for this purpose, about 2 bushels to the acre.

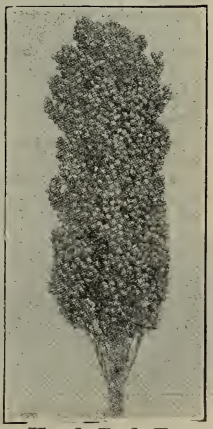
Head Early Amber Cane

EARLY AMBER—This popular and well known variety is the earliest amber syrup. Price, per lb., 10c postpaid; 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

EARLY ORANGE—A well known variety, well adapted for the South; it is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Per lb., 10c postpaid; per 100 lbs., $2.00.

RED TOP—One of the best varieties of Sorghum; a heavy cropper. Seed produced in a closed head, making it easily gathered. Per lb., 10c postpaid; per 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

If ordered to be sent by express or freight DEDUCT 5 CENTS PER LB. from mail prices quoted.



Head Red Top

Field of Feterita.

NON-SACCHARINE

NON-SACCHARINE VARIETIES—They make excellent forage, are easy to cure, keep well in shocks, and are well eaten by stock in winter. If cut in green state they make excellent green food for silage and the shoots that spring up at once from the roots make a second crop of foliage and good ensilage.

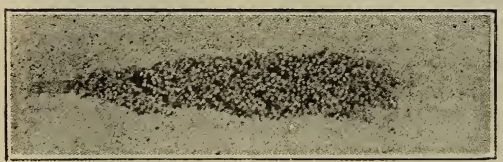
FETERITA—Is a new grain of the Dhoura group, from British Egyptian Soudan. It produces stalks of medium height, with a large, well filled head, larger than Milo; soft, whiter, and has the same feeding value as Kaffir or Milo. It is a great drouth resister; stands erect; branches out from the root, and matures 25 days earlier than Kaffir, yielding from 50 to 80 bushels per acre.

Feterita is one of the most important crops in the dry land zone. If sown early, a second crop can be raised from seed of the first crop, on the same ground. Lb., 10c postpaid; 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—Grows low, stalk perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side of the stalk. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of grain and forage even in dry seasons, in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. Lb., 10c postpaid; per 100 lbs., $1.75 not prepaid.

RED KAFFIR CORN—Lb., 10c, postpaid; per 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—Should be planted in four or five feet rows, and two or three feet in the drills, according to the quality of the land; two plants in a hill. The cultivation is like corn, and makes good ensilage. Price, per lb., 10c postpaid; 100 lbs., $1.75 not prepaid.



Head Kaffir Corn.

JERUSALEM CORN—One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. Price, lb., 15c postpaid; 100 lbs., $5.00 not prepaid.

BROOM CORN.

Requires similar soil and culture as corn, but should be planted later; it pays better to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN—Excellent standard variety, grows very fine brush, good length, free from large center stem, bleaches very easily in sun. Lb., 10c postpaid; 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

MISSOURI EVERGREEN—Is a favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to be a good length, and if cut at proper time has a good color, but if allowed to stand will redden at tip as seed ripens. Lb., 10c postpaid; 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

TENNESSEE EVERGREEN — Generally shorter, finer growth than Missouri Evergreen, preserves color better, becoming more popular with growers, as it is profitable for manufacturing, therefore commands higher price. Lb., 10c postpaid; 100 lbs., $2.00 not prepaid.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN—The finest dwarf variety known, being early, very productive, with fine, well fibered brush. Its dwarf habit, robust growth and great drouth-resisting qualities recommend it to our Western and Southern farmers. It grows about five feet high, making it easy to care for the brush. Lb., 15c postpaid; 100 lbs., $3.00 not prepaid.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Field of "New Era" Cow Peas.

COW PEA—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is a valuable fodder and fertilizer crop and can be grown as a second crop after wheat in the North. The seed or grain is used for cattle food; the stalks and leaves make excellent fodder fed green and is also excellent for silage. Poor, sandy soil may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart, about 2 bushels per acre. If grown for fodder or seed, plant 3 feet apart, about 4 quarts per acre, not more than 2 inches deep and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm.

WHIPPOORWILL — A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown speckled seeds, which are more easily gathered than the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite on account of its early maturity and habits. Bu., $2.50.

NEW ERA—This Pea is fully two weeks earlier than the popular Whippoorwill variety; a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called Bunch Pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Missouri and Illinois the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the fall to harvest in time to sow winter wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow Pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwills and where known are used almost exclusively. Bu., $2.50.

BLACK-EYE—This Pea is one of the earliest. It is a strong grower and will mature seed in about 60 days. Acts on the soil same as other Cow Peas. Is a valuable hay crop, and does well in the North, especially on sandy soils. In the South it is grown mainly for table use and in the North it takes the place of the White Bean. It also can be used as a soup pea. Lb., 15c postpaid; bu., $2.50 not prepaid.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—The largest of all sunflowers. This is without doubt one of the best paying crops that can be raised. Seeds are the best food for poultry and is much cheaper to raise than corn. Stalks, which grow very large, make excellent firewood. It is said to afford protection against malaria. Plant about two pounds of seed to one acre in hills same as corn. Lb., 15c, postpaid; 20 lbs., $1.40 not prepaid.

PEANUTS—Thrive and produce best on a light, sandy and tolerably fertile soil. Plant soon after frosts are over, in rows laid off three and one-quarter feet wide and the hills two feet apart; drop about four in a hill, thin them to two, and transplant any vacancy.

Spanish Peanuts.

PEANUTS—Continued.

WHITE VIRGINIA—A fine productive strain, making large-sized nuts. Lb., 20c postpaid; 25-50 lbs., 12c per lb. not prepaid.

SPANISH—An early small-sized variety which is enormously prolific, and the kernels are very rich and fine flavored. It is also very largely grown for stock feeding, the vines and roots pulled up and cured make excellent, nutritious hay and are very fattening food for hogs. Lb., 20c postpaid; 25-50 lbs., 12c per lb. not prepaid.

Sand Vetch.

SAND, WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH—Withstands hard winters, hardier than wheat. Owing to its remarkable earliness and great feeding qualities, no dairy farmer or hog raiser should be without it. It is proof against drouth, heat and cold. Relished by all kinds of stock. Yields 15 to 20 tons per acre. Sow 30 pounds to the acre, and ½ bushel rye or oats to support the vines. Lb., 25c postpaid; 50 lbs., $8.00 not prepaid.

DWARF ESSEX OR ENGLISH RAPE—Extensively cultivated for soiling purposes and also for feeding young cattle, lambs and sheep. One acre will pasture 36 head two months, and lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 lbs. per month. Those who are raising poultry will find a patch of rape a useful adjunct. It yields abundantly, and all animals are fond of it. Sow from April to July, at intervals of several weeks and secure a supply of good feed and excellent pasture later. If in drills, not less than 20 or more than 32 inches apart, 2 to 4 pounds; if broadcast 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb., 15c postpaid; 100 pounds, $6.50 not prepaid.

SOY BEAN—The plants grow erect, averaging two and one-half feet in height. The branches and upper part of the main stem are thickly studded with clusters

Grazing in Rape Field.

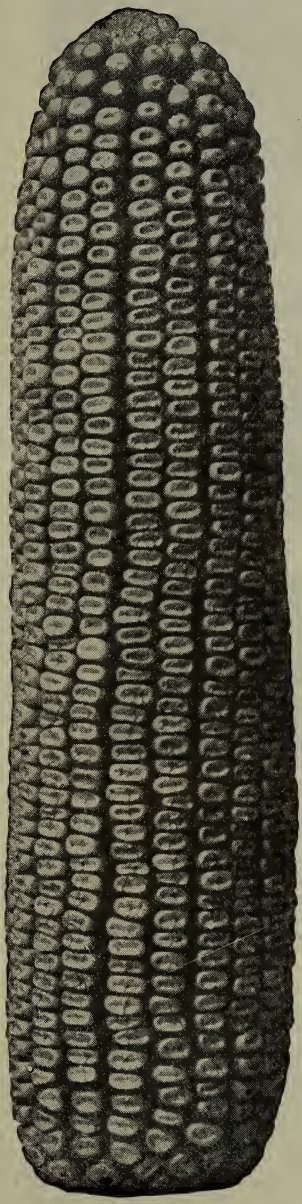
of pods—from two to five pods growing in clusters, each pod containing two beans. The beans should be sown a half bushel per acre broadcast, or planted in drills three and a half feet apart and one and a half feet between the plants, dropping two or three in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. This variety of bean is sold largely as German Coffee berries at a fancy price. Lb., 15c postpaid; ¼ bu., 75c; bu., $2.50 not prepaid.

Soy Bean.

PEDIGREED SEED CORN.

Yellow Varieties.

There is no crop of such importance to the farmer as the corn crop, none in which the comparative cost of good seed is so little per acre. Recent experiments prove conclusively that a pure-bred corn will yield from five to ten bushels more per acre than the corn ordinarily planted.



Eclipse.

We have taken great pains to procure choice seed stock from our growers, which we offer at reasonable prices. Our seed corn will all be tested, so you can rely on good germination.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—90 Days—An early yellow Dent Corn, maturing in this climate in 90 days. An excellent corn for stock and is quite prolific, very often yielding two ears to the stalk. Deep, soft grain and small red cob. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

ECLIPSE CORN—85 Days—This is one of the earliest and most prolific yellow corns ever introduced. The ear is a bright golden color, medium size, cob small, red, deep grain, and will mature in 85 days. Pk., 70c; bu., $2.25.

IMPROVED LEAMING—90 Days—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are medium and of an orange yellow color and small red cob; generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

IOWA GOLD MINE—90 Days—Is very early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—110 Days—This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains of remarkable size, small cob, filled out completely to the extreme end. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN—90 Days—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing 1 pound and upwards. The ears are uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing in 90 days. Stalks grow about 8 feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder. We can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large, early yellow corn. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—100 Days—This is a large eared variety, combining all the good points required in corn growing sections south of the 40th parallel. It has a broad, deep yellow kernel and red cob; grades "strictly yellow" in any market. It is very desirable for yellow cornmeal, and those desiring a large, yellow corn cannot fail to be pleased with it. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

White Varieties.

BRAZILIAN OR STOOLING FLOUR CORN—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. 3 lbs., 35c postpaid; pk., 75c; bu., $2.50.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—An extra early, pure white variety of the Dent family; very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in 85 to 90 days from the time of planting. The grain is extra deep and wide, two of which will more than span the cob, which is small. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

IOWA SILVER MINE—White—Stalks grow to a height of about seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and one-half or four feet from the ground. Ears ten to twelve inches in length, weighing one and one-half pounds; uniform in size and shape, with pure white kernels set on a small white cob, and are well filled out

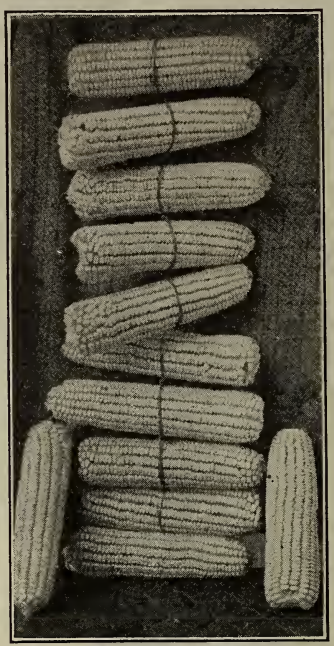
PEDIGREED SEED CORN—Continued

over the tip. It is early, maturing in 95 days. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear will make 60 pounds shelled. It is hardy, a great drouth resister, and, summing it all up, the acme of perfection. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

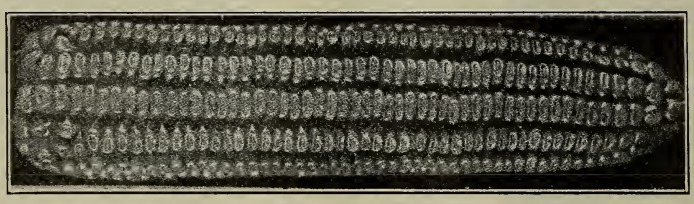
BALDWIN WHITE—A thoroughbred pure 90-day White Corn; long ear and heavy yielder. Ears 12 inches long and average one pound in weight. Uniform in height, size and color; of high germination. You cannot afford to do without it. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.

HICKORY KING—100 Days—The cob is so small and the grain is so large that when an ear is broken in half, one grain will cover the entire end of the cob. Nearly all of the stalks bear two ears, and we consider it one of the best white corns grown. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days from time of planting. Price, per pk., 70c; per bu., $2.50.

CLAY COUNTY WHITE—95 Days—This is a Missouri product, grown in Clay County, and is a wonderful producer. It has taken several years to bring it to its present high standard, and we now offer our patrons a variety that stands at the head of the list for quality and productiveness. Pure white, ears large, weighing over 1 pound each; cob small and grain very deep and compact, filling cob completely over tip. Many ears contain over 1,400 grains each. We recommend this especially and assure our patrons that they will be more than pleased with results after a fair trial. Pk., 70c; bu., $2.25.



Clay County White.



Reid's Yellow Dent.

POP CORN.

MAMMOTH WHITE RICE—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Lb., 15c postpaid; 50 lbs., $4.00 not prepaid.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Lb., 15c postpaid; 50 lbs., 8c per lb. not prepaid.

SEED GRAIN.

WHEAT.

RED FULTZ—A smooth, red chaff wheat, a good yielder and suited to any kind of land. Per bu., $2.00.

HARVEST QUEEN—This productive and desirable bald sort is destined to become a general favorite. Was originated from the popular Golden Cross, fertilized on the Clawson, partaking from the Golden the compact head, dark red grain, extreme hardiness, rapid growth and strong straws; from the Clawson, baldness, red chaff and very large kernels. The heads are very large, often growing from five to six inches in length and is a very strong, vigorous grower, being the first to start out in the spring and a wonderful stooler. Per bu., $2.00.

MACARONI WHEAT—Is a very heavy yielding variety and does especially well in the semi-arid plains. It seems to be always a sure crop and will mature in a shorter season than any other wheat. It does well on good soil, but the yield is larger and quality better when grown on poor land. The grain is very hard and nearly double the size of any other kind of wheat. Sow wheat early in the spring, about 1½ bushels per acre. Per bu., $2.00.

Large buyers, market gardeners, canners and all who use large quantities of seeds should write for special prices, naming quantities wanted.

SPELTZ OR EMMER—The Valuable New Grain From Russia—It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. But it is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. The United States Department of Agri-

Field of Kherson Oats.

culture has issued a bulletin on Speltz commending it highly, and the introductory paragraph of that bulletin states: "The extremely variable climatic conditions in some of our Western states have made it desirable to give particular attention to crops resistant especially to cold and drouth. Among such crops Emmer holds high rank and should become one of the prominent crops for stock feeding." Per lb., 10c postpaid; bu., $1.00 not prepaid.

BUCKWHEAT—Japanese, per bu., $1.50; Silver Hull, per bu., $1.50; Common, per bu., $1.50.

HEMP SEED—Per lb., 15c postpaid; 50 lbs., $3.25 not prepaid.

FLAXSEED—Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel per acre. Can furnish choice recleaned seed for sowing any time, at $1.75 per bushel.

SEED RYE—Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Per bu. (56 lbs.), $1.10.

BARLEY—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre.

Common, per bu., $1.00.

Champion Beardless, per bu., $1.25.

CASTOR BEANS—Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants 15 acres. Per lb., 15c postpaid; bu., $2.00.

OATS.

THE KHERSON—A new oat with the following description given by the Nebraska Experiment Station: "The Kherson Oat is a vigorous, but not a rank grower, short-stemmed, with broad leaves showing a large surface, spreading panicle, berries a light creamy color, small, but very numerous, having thin hulls; usually weighs well per bushel, and in this as well as yield has led all others at this station." From the information we have been able to gather we believe it will do well in the West. Pk., 25c; bu., 75c.

RED RUST PROOF—Heavy grain; very prolific and entirely rust proof. Per pk., 25c; bu., 75c; Texas grown, $1.00 bu.

WHITE BONANZA—One of the finest varieties in cultivation and yields extraordinary crop; very early, stiff straw, grows four feet high; heads remarkably heavy; grain short and plump, resembling barley in shape; weighs from 35 to 40 lbs. per level bushel. Per pk., 25c; bu., 60c.

BUG DEATH SAVES YOUR CROPS

The most deadly insecticide—yet harmless to plants. Contains no Paris Green or Arsenic—does not burn, prevents blight. Has saved millions of dollars for farmers in the past 15 years. Equally effective on Potatoes, Squash, Cucumbers Melons, Vines and Shrubbery.

Prevents Blight on All Crops

Don't experiment—buy right this time—get "Bug Death." Easily applied as dry powder with our "Dickey Duster" (price 25c)—or for spraying mixture. Also effective on shade and fruit trees.

Lb., 20c postpaid; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.50 not prepaid. Booklet with full directions sent with every order.

PARIS GREEN—Sure death to all insects that eat the foliage. One ounce to five gallons of water well mixed. Price, 1 lb., 35c postpaid; 5 lbs., $1.25 not prepaid. If larger quantities wanted ask for special prices.

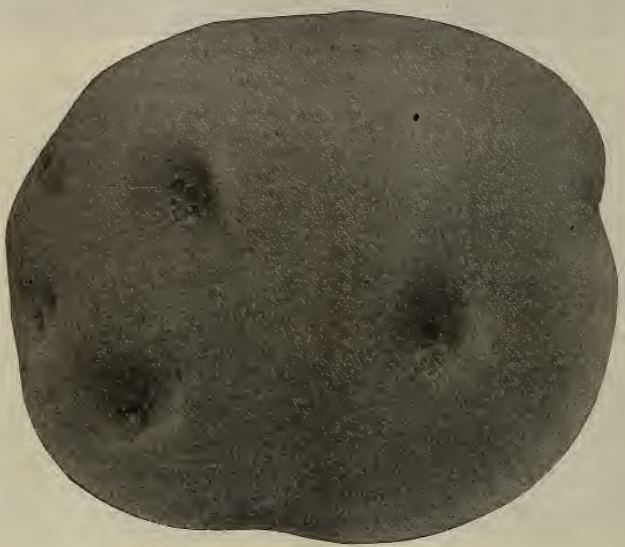
SLUG SHOT—Has been in use since 1880, in thousands of gardens and upon acres of field crops, **with conceded effectiveness** upon Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Aphides, etc. It is in use in every state in the Union and Canadian Province; is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, **poisonous** to insects preying upon vegetaton, affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die, or LEAVE FOR PARTS UNKNOWN. If not entirely harmless to man or animal, it is so near so that in its use there is no danger, as there is from other virulent poisons. Kills the potato bugs and small insects on Turnips, Beets, Radishes, etc., worms on the Currant and Gooseberry Bush, Cabbage Worms, Yellow, Striped Beetles on Squash, Melons, Cucucumbers, Beets, etc. Lice and Slugs on Rose Bushes and other flowering plants. Canker Worms and other caterpillars on Apple and Fruit Trees. Is also a good fertilizer.

Directions for Using on every 5-lb. packet. Price, per 1 lb., 20c postpaid; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $5.50 not prepaid.

Implements for Use—One-pound Canister, for small gardens. Price 35c postpaid.

The Duster is the commonest implement, holding one-half and one gallon. A man or youth can cover the plants as fast as he can walk. Price, 40c and 55c each postpaid. See page 58, the dry powder and liquid sprayers.

SEED POTATOES.



Natural Size Irish Cobbler.

Prices Subject to Change.

RED RIVER OHIO—This potato is grown in the Red River Valley and well pays for the difference in price of it and the native Ohio, and after once having planted them you will plant no other. Bu., $1.10.

MINNESOTA EARLY OHIO—This is decidedly the standard early variety, which is always in demand for an early market potato. Among all the old and better known varieties it ranks first as to quality and productiveness and is a favorite with all. Bu., $1.00.

WHITE STAR—This variety is one of the most profitable sorts to grow for the market, and remarkable for fine keeping qualities. Bu., $1.00.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING — White skinned, few eyes, fine grained flesh, dry and floury when cooked; very productive, ripening between the early and late varieties. Bu., $1.00.

TRUE EARLY ROSE—Is a standard early potato and is so well known as to need no description. Northern grown selected stock. Bu., $1.00.

IRISH COBBLER—The favorite potato in all sections. Is as early, or within a few days, of the Early Ohio and the yield is much superior. The tubers are round, pure white, and very attractive, and will bring more on the market than any other Early or Late variety. Can be planted in early Spring or late as August, with splendid results. Will keep well until new crop comes in. Choice second crop, bu., $1.25.

These prices are for small lots; if larger quantities are desired, we will be glad to quote you special prices upon request.

Red River Ohio.

SWEET POTATOES.

Prices Subject to Change.

Yellow Nansemond, standard variety for main crop	per bu.	$1.50
Jersey Yellow, shorter and thicker than Nansemond	per bu.	1.50
Southern Queen, a large early potato	per bu.	2.00
Red Bermuda, a large early potato	per bu.	2.00

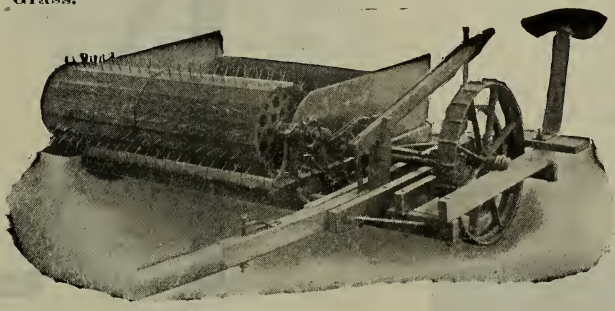
Owing to the perishable nature of Sweet Potatoes, we recommend shipping only by express. We are careful that they are in good condition at time of shipment but we do not guarantee them to arrive at destination in good condition.

BLUE GRASS STRIPPERS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE HOW IT IS DONE.
THE THOMASSON & PENCE ROTARY CYLINDER BLUE GRASS STRIPPER.
THE BEST AND EASIEST HANDLED IN THE MARKET.

This machine will strip from seven to ten acres per day and strips it much cleaner, leaving less seed on the straw than any other machine. An acre will average from 8 to 15 bushels of seed.

The machines are within reach of all who have Blue Grass.

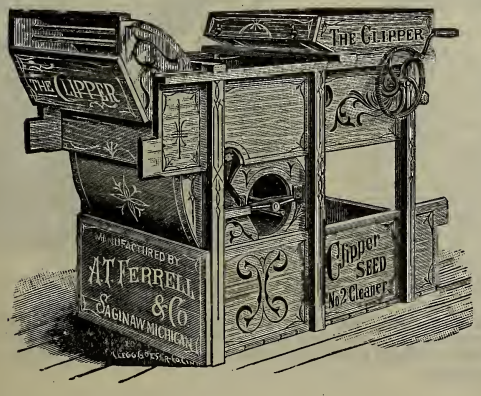


Send for Circulars. We want the name of everyone who has a Blue Grass Pasture

KING'S HAND GRASS SEED STRIPPER.

The Stripper only weighs four pounds and is easily handled—a boy 10 years old can easily use it—and in a fair crop of Kentucky Blue Grass seed and Red Top you can gather five bushels per day. These hand strippers can be uesd in fence corners and places where a horse-power machine cannot work. Every stripper is warranted to give entire satisfaction. There are thousands now in use. Price $2.30 postpaid; $2.00 not prepaid.

CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED MILLS



THE CLIPPER MILL No. 1, $22.50.
The best fanning mill on the market for general use on the farm. Will clean grain and feeds perfectly; is easy to operate and directions with each machine.

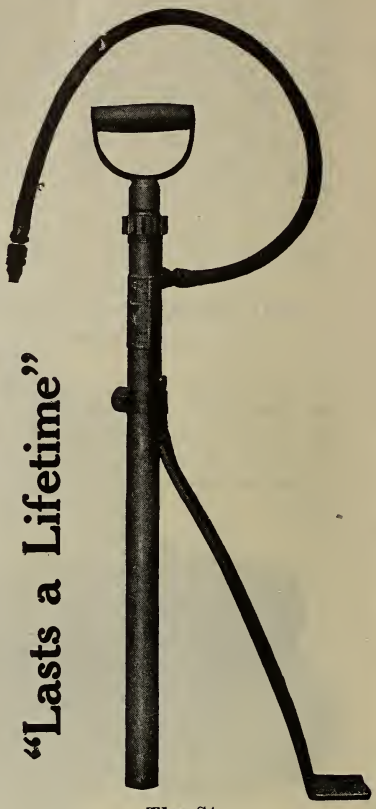
THE CLIPPER MILL No. 2. $32.00.
The same mill, only larger. Is adapted more for seedmen, who handle small seeds, such as clover, timothy, etc., for the market. Has a large cleaning capacity, but will clean also all kinds of grain by using proper screens.

We can furnish a small drive pulley to operate by power, if desired, without extra charge. The Clipper Mills are recommended and used by all State Agricultural Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

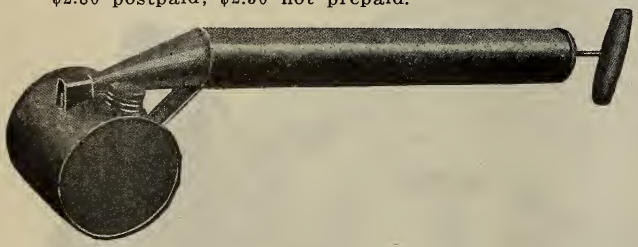
STAR FORCE AND SPRAYING PUMP.

Throws a stream 40 feet and makes a spray as fine as mist, all with ONE nozzle. Has no equal for spraying trees, flowers, lawns, gardens or hothouses. Spray your cattle, hogs or poultry houses with it. Handy for washing windows, muddy horses, buggies or autos. Used by veterinarians for cleaning, dressing and medicating wounds on animals, giving injections, etc. UNEQUALED FOR WHITEWASHING.

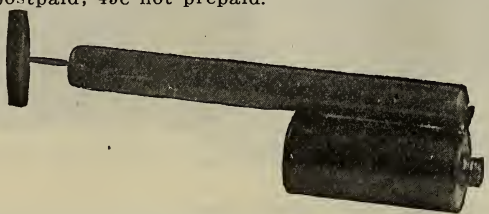
The "Star" is all solid brass except handle, foot and hose. Has double-action piston. Agitator at bottom. Has non-clogging spraying device. No valves to leak. No washers to wear out. Has detachable foot-brace; may be used in bucket or barrel. Price $2.80 postpaid; $2.50 not prepaid.



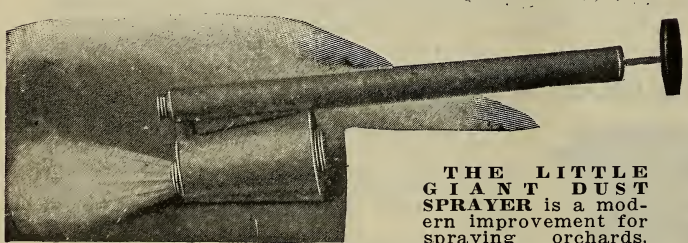
The Star.



THE SPECIAL SINGLE TUBE TIN SPRAYER is adapted for all kinds of general spraying and is used very extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc. Price 55c postpaid; 45c not prepaid.



THE GRAND SPRAYER is strong, durable and satisfactory. Price 50c postpaid; 40c not prepaid.



THE LITTLE GIANT DUST SPRAYER is a modern improvement for spraying orchards, vineyards and all kinds of garden truck and plants with powder instead of liquid, against diseases of fungus nature and insects. A couple of applications in the chicken house will also destroy all lice and mites without any damage to the fowls. This machine dusts as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. Will spray any kind of dry powder, as Paris Green, Lime, Slug Shot, Bug Death, etc. We only have in stock the Little Giant Duster. Price $6.75 postpaid; $6.00 not prepaid. Spray Calendar furnished with every machine.

The Dry Powder Sprayer is constructed on the same principle as the liquid atomizers, having a reservoir and a plunger which forces the insecticide out, scattering it in a fine, impalpable powder. It is thoroughly satisfactory for small gardens or areas. Price 80c each, postpaid; 70c not prepaid.

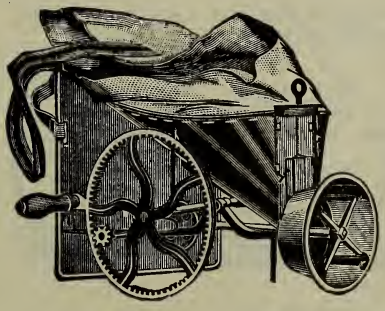
HAND SEED SOWERS

THE LITTLE GIANT SEEDERS are the lightest running and best sowing machines on the market. They have iron frames, malleable brace, force feed, pressed tin distributing wheel, and hand hold on the side, and the stirrer is the most effective feeder placed on any machine.

No. 3 Geared. The strongest, prettiest and best seeder made. Price $1.75 postpaid; $1.50 not prepaid.

No. 4 has the same gearing as the No. 3, but is smaller. The best cheap machine on the market. Price $1.50 postpaid; $1.25 not prepaid.

No. 1 Fiddle Bow. The same construction as the No. 3. Price $1.50 postpaid; $1.25 not prepaid.



CYCLONE BROADCAST SEEDER. Perfect in distribution, mechanically constructed. Neatest and most simple. Has Automatic Cut-Off and Regulator. Strongest in construction. Price $1.75 postpaid; $1.50 not prepaid.

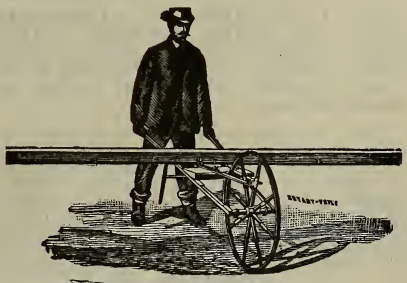
CAHOON'S HAND BROADCAST SEEDER. For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, clover, grass seed, etc. This hand machine, at the common walking gait, sows from six to eight acres per hour and sows twice as much horseback. It sows equally well in the face of the wind; it is attached to the body by a strap over the shoulder and turned by a crank in the right hand. Price $3.40 postpaid; $3.00 not prepaid.

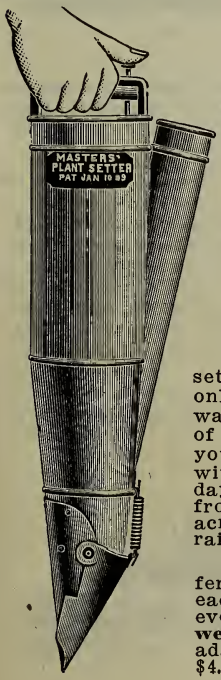
THOMPSON'S WHEELBARROW GRASS SEEDER.

No. 6—Clover and Grass Seeder, 14 ft. Hopper, $7.50.

No. 5—Clover and Grass Seeder, with double hopper for Red Top and Orchard Grass, 14 ft. Hoppers, $8.50.

16 ft. Hopper furnished at 50c advance.
Send for full descriptive circular.





GIANT TIN HORN SEEDER.
A light, accurate Seeder, will broadcast clean seed from 30 to 40 feet.

Full directions with every Seeder. Price 80c postpaid; 75c not prepaid.

THE PLANT SETTER.

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. **No blanks, no stooping, no more lame backs.** Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day, regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer, if possible, you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. Any man with a little practice can easily set out 10,000 to 12,000 plants each day, and our planter maintains a record of over 998 plants to grow from each 1,000 set. Two barrels of water or liquid fertilizer per acre with one of our Setters will insure a perfect stand of plants, rain or no rain.

Printed instructions for making and using home-made liquid fertilizer at no cost but your own work to prepare it, sent free with each Plant Setter. Also full directions **how to operate** it goes with every machine. **Money refunded in case this Planter fails to do all we claim for it.** Get a Planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for **new land,** either **stumpy** or **stony.** Price $4.35 postpaid; $4.00 not prepaid.

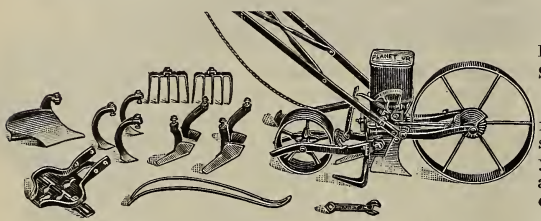
PLANET, JR., GARDEN TOOLS

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet, Jr.," tools, but we will send a full **illustrated catalogue FREE FOR THE ASKING** to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet, Jr.," goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.

EXTRAS FOR PLANET, JR., MACHINES.

Planet, Jr., machines have been in successful use for so many years that we get many calls for spare parts. A special catalogue covering all repairs is sent on application.

ON RECEIPT OF THESE PRICES BELOW WE WILL DELIVER ANY OF THESE "PLANET, JR.," TOOLS, FREIGHT PREPAID, TO YOUR RAILROAD STATION.



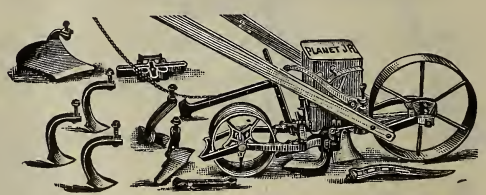
No. 28 PLANET, JR., COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price $15.00.

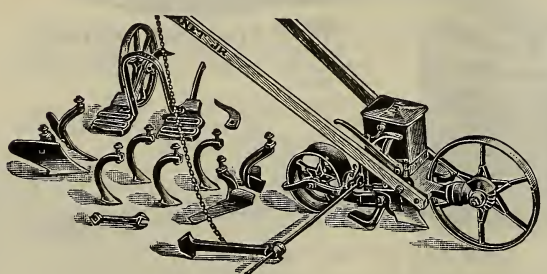
This latest Combined Drill is the result of the last three years' close study and the culmination of forty years experience, and the most accurate and perfectly constructed seeder ever offered.

No. 4 PLANET, JR., COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Price, complete, $11.00. Weight 53 lbs.

As a Seeder only, $9.00. Holds 2½ quarts of seed.

This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, with a great variety of tools, easy adjusted and changed.





No. 25 PLANET, JR., COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

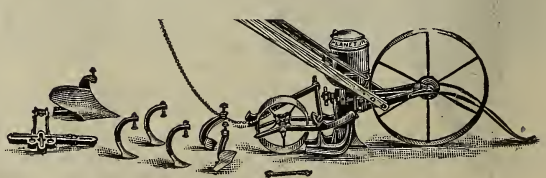
Price $13.50. Weight, packed, 59 lbs. Holds 2½ quarts of seed.

This combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheeled Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

No. 6 PLANET, JR., COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

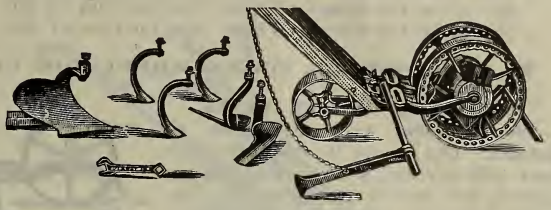
Price, complete, $13.50. Weight, packed, 64 lbs. As a Seeder only, $11.00.

What It Will Do.—It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills to any exact depth required, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. As a wheel hoe, it hoes, cultivates and plows all garden crops, completing a row at every passage, up to 16 inches in width.



No. 1 PLANET, JR., COMBINED DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, with Tools as shown, $9.50. Holds 3 pints of seed. Weight, packed, 44 lbs.



The older Planet, Jr., No. 1 and No. 2 Seeders have given complete satisfaction over 30 years, are used the world over, and except our hill and drill seeders, are the most perfect known.

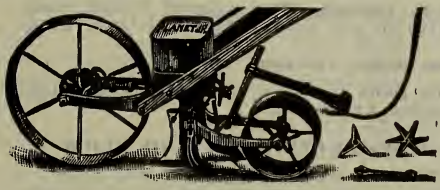
No. 2 PLANET, JR., DRILL SEEDER.

Weight, packed, 37 lbs. Price $7.50. Holds 3 quarts.

Built on the same lines as No. 1 Drill, but larger, and only a Drill.

No. 3 PLANET, JR., HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

Price $10.50. 15-inch Steel Driving Wheel. Holds 3 quarts of seed. Weight, packed, 47 lbs.



A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen.

The special force feed is admirable, working equally well whether sowing with an ounce or a full hopper.

The hill dropping is simple and reliable; making hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

No. 5 PLANET, JR., HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

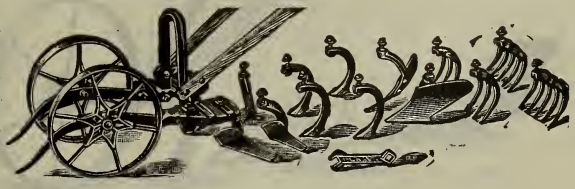
Price $13.00. Weight, packed, 52 lbs.

16½-inch steel wheel. Sheet steel hopper holding 5 quarts. Built on the same lines as No. 3 Drill, only larger.

No. 11 PLANET, JR., DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE.

Price, with Attachments as in cut, $9.00. Weight, packed, 39 lbs.

The Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Hoes are the **greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower,** and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. **The frame** is steel.



No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price $7.00. Weight, 34 lbs.

This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel Hoe, except that it has one pair plows, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters only, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE. Price $4.75. Weight, 29 lbs.

This tool is the No. 11, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 11 may be added at any time.

No. 14 PLANET, JR., DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, with Attachments, as in cut, $8.00. Weight, 38 lbs.

This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The frame is **steel.**

The set of prong cultivator teeth are constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation.

No. 13½ PLANET, JR., DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE. Price $6.00. Weight, 33 lbs.
Same as No. 14, but has one pair of discs and one pair of leaf lifters only.
No. 36 is the Single Wheel Hoe portion of No. 6 Combined Drill. **Price $6.25.**
No. 30 is the Single Wheel Hoe portion of No. 28 Combined Drill. **Price $8.00**

No. 16 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

Price $5.85. Weight, 25 lbs.
The handles are **adjustable in height.** The frame is **steel,** convenient and strong, with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.

No. 17 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price $5.00. Weight, 23 lbs.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 17½ PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price $4.50. Weight, 21 lbs.

This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf lifter, which go with it, are all the finest of their kind.

No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price $3.50. Weight, 20 lbs.

This tool has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other tools can be added as needed.

No. 38 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

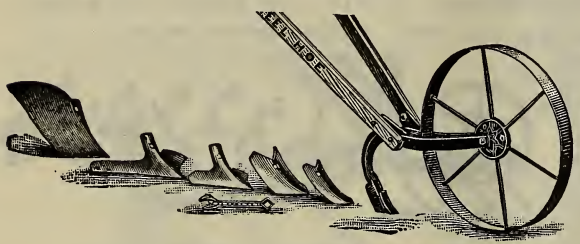
Price, complete, as in cut, $7.00. Weight, packed, 28 lbs.

This combination occupies the same position among Single Wheel Hoes as that taken by the No. 14 Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Disc Hoe among Doubles.

No. 18½ PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE.

Price $4.75. Weight, packed, 23 lbs.

This is identical with No. 38, except that it has a pair of discs and leaf lifter only.



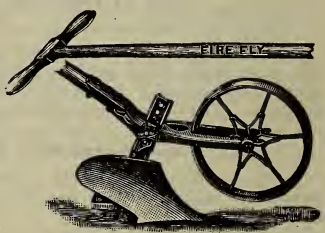
No. 19 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price $3.75. Weight, 20 lbs.

This implement is designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.

THE "FIRE-FLY" GARDEN PLOW. Price $2.35. Weight, 14 lbs.

This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seeds, and covering them quickly. Chicken raisers will find it very useful in plowing up the scratching yards. The mold board is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed.

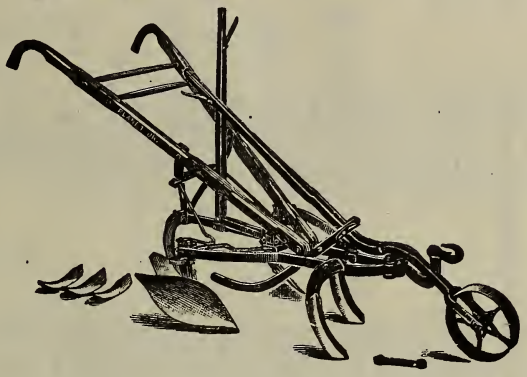


EUREKA WEED KILLER, Odorless and Clean—Will destroy all weeds, moss, etc., on gravel walks, carriage drives, stable yards, courts, etc. One can will make 26 gallons of solution. Per can, 50c. Post. prepaid.

No. 8 PLANET, JR., HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Price $9.00. Weight, packed, 83 lbs.

No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet, Jr., Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.



No. 7 PLANET, JR., HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Price $8.50. Weight, packed, 77 lbs.

The No. 7 Horse Hoe is the No. 8 without the depth regulator. It works the same, except that it lacks the steadiness and control of depth made possible by the depth regulator.

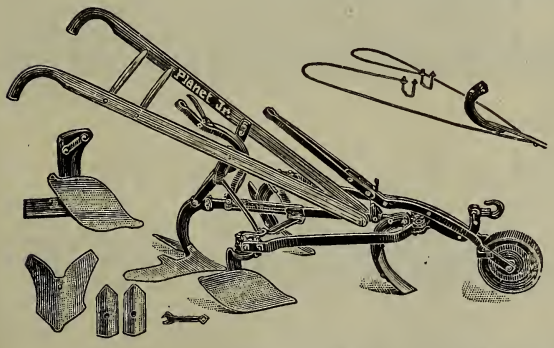
No. 9 PLANET, JR., HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Price $7.75. Weight, packed, 70 lbs.

This tool is identical with No. 7, except that it has a plain wheel instead of lever wheel. It has the high frame, patented hollow steel standards, patent Star wheel, patent lever expander and hollow steel wheel arms. Without wheel, $7.00.

The Discs are used in place of the regular side hoes; can be set to throw to or cut away from the row. When set to cut away from the row the rear shovel steel throws the earth back again to the row.

No. 10 PLANET, JR., FARM AND GARDEN HORSE HOE, CULTIVATOR, FURROWER, PLOW AND VINE TURNER. Price $13.00.



This new combination tool is the latest of its class and the variety of work that it will perform is just what will save the most labor to the farmer.

No. 81 PLANET, JR., HORSE HOE CULTIVATOR AND HILLER COMBINED.

Price $10.00.

This new tool has 6 standards, is very compact and strong and an admirable furrower and hiller.

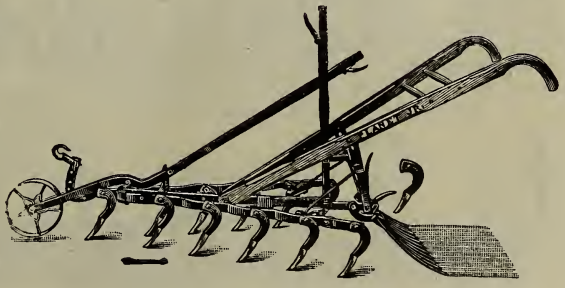
Disc attachments, fitting all our horse hoes, per pair, $3.75.

The plow fits Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Horse Hoes and Cultivators. Price $4.00.

PLANET, JR., TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.

Complete, $9.00. Without Pulverizer, $7.40. Without Pulverizer and Wheel, $6.20. With No. 9 Plain Wheel, $6.90.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.



FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	GERMAN	FRENCH	SPANISH	ITALIAN	DANISH-NORWEGIAN	POLISH
Anise	Anis, Grüner Anis	Anis	Anis, Matalahuga	Aniso, Anacio	Anis	Anyz.
Artichoke	Artischoke	Artichaut	Alcachofa	Articicocca	Artiskok	Karczochy.
Asparagus	Spargel	Asperge	Sparagio	Sparagio	Asparges	Szparagi.
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Melisse citronelle	Toronjil, Citronella	Melissa	Balsamurt	Balsam.
Beans	Bohnen	Haricots	Habichuela	Faginoli	Boenner	Fasola.
Beet	Rübe	Betterave	Remolacha	Barbabietola	Roedbede	Buraki.
Borage	Boretsch	Bourrache	Borraja	Boragine	Borago	Boraz.
Brussels Sprouts	Rosenkohl	Chou de Bruxelles	Bretones de Bruselas	Cavolo di Brusselles	Rosenkaal	Latorvil.
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Chou pommé	Col repello	Cavolo cappuccio	Hovedkaal	Kapusta.
Cabbage, Savoy	Wirsing	Chou de Milan	Col de Milan	Cavolo di Milano	Savoikaal	Sadaudzka Kapusta.
Caraway	Feld-Kümmel	Cumin des prés	Comino	Carvi	Karve	Kmin.
Carrot	Carotten, Mohren	Carotte	Zanahoria	Carota	Gulerod	Marchew.
Cauliflower	Blumenkohl	Chou-fleur	Coliflor	Cavoloflore	Blomkaal	Kalaflroy.
Celery	Sellerie	Céleri	Apio	Sedano	Selleri	Selery.
Celeriac	Knoll-Sellerie	Céleri-rave	Apio-nabo	Sedano-rapa	Knopselleri	Brukwiana Selera.
Chicory	Cichorienwurzel	Chicorée sauvage	Achicoria	Cicoria selvatica	Cichorie	Cukorya.
Coriander	Coriander	Corriandre	Culantro	Coriandorlo	Koriander	Koleder.
Corn Salad	Feldsalat	Mache	Canonigos	Valeriana	Vaarsalat	Ziarno Sataty.
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais	Mais	Kukurudza.
Cress	Garten-Kresse	Cresson alénois	Mastuerzo	Agretto	Karse	Rzerzucha.
Cress, Water	Brunnenkresse	Cresson de fontaine	Berro	Nasturzio aquatico	Broendkarse	Rezerzucha wodna.
Cucumber	Gurken	Concombre	Cohombro	Cetriolo	Agurk	Ogorek.
Dandelion	Löwenzahn	Pissenlit	Diente de leon	Dente di leone	Loevetand	Papawa.
Dill	Dill	Aneth	Eneldo	Aneto	Dil	Koper.
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aubergine	Berengena	Petronciano	Aegplante	Jajkowa roslina.
Endive	Endivien	Chicoreé Endive	Endivia	Indivia	Endivie	Endywia.
Fennel	Fenchel	Fenouil	Hinojo	Finocchio	Fennikel	Koper.
Garlic	Knoblauch	Ail	Ajo	Aglio	Hvidloeg	Czosnek.
Horse Radish	Meer Rettig	Raifort sauvage	Taramago	Rafano	Peberrod	Chrzan.
Kale	Blätterkohl	Chou vert	Breton, Berza	Cavolo verde	Groenkaal	Solanka.
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Chou-rave	Col rabano	Cavolo rapa	Kaalrabi	Kalarepa.
Lavender	Lavendel	Lavende	Espliego	Lavanda	Lavendel	Lawenda.
Leek	Porree, Lauch	Poireau	Puerro	Porro	Purre	Pory.
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Laitue	Lechuga	Lattuga	Salat	Salata.
Marjoram	Majoran	Marjolaine	Mejorana	Maggiorana	Merian	Majeranek.
Melon	Melone	Melon	Melon	Popone	Melon	Melon.
Melon, Water	Wasser-Melone	Melon d'eau	Sandia	Melone d'aqua	Vandmelon	Melon, wodny.
Mushroom	Schwamm	Champignon	Seta	Fungo pratajolo	Champignon	Grzyb.
Nasturtium	Kapuciner Kresse	Capucine	Capuchina	Nasturzio	Blomkarse	Nasturcya.
Okra	Ocher	Gombaud	Gombo	Ocra	Hibiskus	Glinka biatozotta.
Onion	Zwiebel	Ognon	Cebolla	Cipollo	Reedloeg	Cebula.
Parsley	Petersilie	Persil	Perejil	Prezzemolo	Persille	Pietruszka.
Parsnip	Pastinake	Panais	Chirivia	Pastinaca	Pastinak	Pasternak.
Peas	Erbsen	Pois	Guisante	Pisello	Erter	Groch.
Pepper	Pfeffer	Piment	Pimiento	Peperone	Spansk Peber	Pieprz.
Pumpkin	Melonen-Kürbiss	Potiron	Calabaza totanera	Zucca	Graeskar	Bania.
Radish	Radies	Radis	Rabanito	Ravanello	Reddik	Rzodkiew.
Rhubarb	Rhabarber	Rhubarbe	Ruibarbo	Rabarbaro	Rhabarber	Rubarbarum.
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Romarin	Romero	Rosmarino	Rosmarin	Rozmaryn.
Rue	Raute	Rue	Ruda		Rude	Ruta.
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Asafran	Zafferano	Safran	Szafran.
Sage	Salbei	Sauge	Salvia	Salvia	Salvie	Szalwija.
Salsify	Haferwurzel	Salsifis	Salsifi blanco	Sassefrica	Havrerod	Jarzynvwa ostryga.
Sorrel	Sauerampfer	Oseille	Acedesa	Acetosa	Syre	Szczaw.
Summer Savory	Bohnenkraut	Sarriette annuelle	Ajedrea comun	Santoreggia	Sar	Caber ogrodowy.
Spinach	Spinat	Epinard	Espinaca	Spinace	Spinat	Szpinak.
Squash	Kürbiss	Courge	Calabaza	Zucca	Squash-graeskar	Miekurz.
Thyme	Thymian	Thym	Tomillo	Timo	Timian	Macierzanka.
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Pomme d'Amour	Tomate	Pomo d'oro	Tomat	Pomidor.
Turnip	Weisse-Rübe	Navet	Nabo	Navone	Turnips	Rzepa, brukiew.
Wormwood	Wermuth	Absinthe	Ajenjo	Assenzio	Malurt	Piotun.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR

Imformation below applies to localities in the same latitude as Kansas City. For other sections allowances must be made according to the earliness or lateness of the season. Moon phases based on Central time.

JANUARY.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. Q.	22	11	32	A. M.	L. Q.	8	3	13	P. M.
F. M.	1	6	30	A. M.	N. M.	15	8	42	A. M.

Prepare hot beds, start in them early Cabbage, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Onion and Pansy, and some other flower seeds which require transplanting.

OUTDOORS—As the weather will permit, prepare the ground for later crops. Top-dress Asparagus beds with manure and salt or kainite; mulch Strawberries with straw; prune trees and small bush fruits, haul leaves and compost them with manure.

FEBRUARY.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. Q.	21	8	58	A. M.	L. Q.	6	11	11	A. M.
F. M.	30	10	41	P. M.	N. M.	13	10	31	P. M.

If not already sown, start in hot beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Onion and flower seeds for transplanting; late in the month Egg Plants and Peppers. These require warmer beds than the other seeds mentioned.

OUTDOORS—The last of the month, if favorable weather, sow early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrots, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set Onion sets, Horseradish, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Plant trees and bush fruits. Sow Kentucky Blue Grass for lawn. Prepare and sow Tobacco beds. Canada Field Peas with Oats for early hay. Clover and Grass seeds can be sown this month, also Rape for grazing and soiling.

MARCH.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. Q.	23	4	48	A. M.	L. Q.	8	6	28	P. M.
F. M.	1	0	33	P. M.	N. M.	15	1	42	P. M.

Seeds for early plants can now be started in cold frames or window boxes instead of hot beds. Tender seeds, such as Egg Plants, Peppers and tender flower seeds, require a little more heat.

OUTDOORS—The sooner most hardy seeds are in, the better. We name them in the order in which they should be sown. Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip and Salsify. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus, Rhubarb roots and Onion sets if not already done. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onion and Lettuce plants from hot beds after these have hardened by leaving the glass open at nights. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Sow Cabbage seed for summer crop. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds; also this is the proper month for sowing Kentucky Blue Grass for lawn.

FOR THE FARM—Oats, Canada Field Peas, with Oats, Clover seeds, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seeds, should all be sown quickly. Plant Artichokes for hogs, sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

APRIL.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. Q.	29	8	19	P. M.	L. Q.	6	2	12	A. M.
F. M.	22	9	39	A. M.	N. M.	14	5	36	A. M.

Seeds that have not previously been put in as recommended in the preceding months can still be sown in beds in the open ground. Summer Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomatoes should be sown for succession to follow the earliest sorts; likewise Beets, Radishs, Peas. The first planting of Herbs, Corn, Snap Beans and Okra can be made early this month, and Cucumber, Squash, Cantaloupe and Watermelon the latter part, if the weather is favorable; otherwise defer until May. Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Onion and Beet plants, which have been started earlier, should be transplanted; also Strawberry plants set, as this is the best month. Sweet Potatoes can be put in hot beds previously used for Cabbage. Lawn Grass can still be sown, and all Clover and Grass seeds. Sow Mangel Wurtzel and Stock Beets. Plant Corn for early crop.

MAY.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. Q.	28	3	33	A. M.	L. Q.	5	11	23	P. M.
F. M.	21	10	50	P. M.	N. M.	13	9	31	P. M.

This is the month for sowing most tender seeds out of doors, and all other seeds which were not sown previously can still be put in out of doors. If Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Watermelon and Squash have not been planted, put them in as early as possible. Snap Beans for succession, Lima and Pole Beans, first planting should be made early. Cabbage seed for fall and winter use should be sown about the 15th; also Black-Eye Peas for winter use. Set out plants for Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potatoes and Egg Plant. Continue sowing flower seeds.

FOR THE FARM—Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurtzel for winter feeding and stock can st ll be sown; also all Sorghums, Millet, Fodder Plants, Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Velvet Beans can be planted. Set out Tobacco plants latter part of the month. Keep down weeds and destroy the first crop of insects effectually.

JUNE.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. Q.	20	8	24	A. M.	N. M.	12	0	57	A. M.
F. M.	26	10	27	A. M.					
L. Q.	4	10	32	A. M.					

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop; likewise late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession.

FOR THE FARM—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant late Corn, Mangel Wurtzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

JULY.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. M.	26	6	11	A. M.	N. M.	10	4	52	P. M.
L. Q.	3	11	54	A. M.	F. Q.	17	8	17	P. M.

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Rutabaga, and they do best in rows. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and late Potatoes for winter use.

FOR THE FARM—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans and Cow Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of Corn.

AUGUST.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. M.	24	3	40	P. M.	N. M.	10	4	52	A. M.
L. Q.	2	53	29	P. M.	F. Q.	17	8	17	P. M.

Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Lettuce seed for fall use; likewise Endive. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta-baga seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during this month. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under.

FOR THE FARM—Buckwheat, Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and Rye will make a crop of grain.

SEPTEMBER.

	D.	H	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. M.	23	3	25	A. M.	N. M.	9	4	53	P. M.
L. Q.	1	8	57	P. M.	F. Q.	16	1	21	A. M.

Sow Lettuce, put out Onion Sets, sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale. Sow Kentucky Blue Grass; nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept, green lawn.

FOR THE FARM—Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds. Continue to grow Rye, as it is useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

OCTOBER.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. M.	22	6	15	A. M.	N. M.	8	12	42	A. M.
L. Q.	1	5	44	A. M.	F. Q.	50	7	51	P. M.

Put out Onion sets. Sow Turnips, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Sow Blue Grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants.

FOR THE FARM—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in, the better. Sow Wheat, Rye.

NOVEMBER.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. M.	21	11	36	P. M.	N. M.	7	1	52	A M.
L. Q.	29	4	10	P. M.	F. Q.	13	5	33	A. M.

Blue Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in, the better.

FOR THE FARM—Wheat, Rye, Timothy and Red Top seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in, the better.

DECEMBER.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
F. M.	21	6	52	P. M.	N. M.	6	0	4	P. M.
L. Q.	29	6	59	A. M.	F. Q.	13	35	38	A. M.

The only seeding that can be done this month is in the hot bed or greenhouse. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.